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THE TIMES

DIEU ET MON DROIT

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 4 1981

Price twenty pence

Playboy to sell UK casinos

Playboy has agreed in principle to sell five British casinos to Trident Television, owner of Tyne Tees and Yorkshire independent television companies. The £17m deal means that Playboy is pulling out of gambling in Britain altogether, after the Metropolitan Police successfully opposed renewal of its licences to run two London casinos. Playboy is appealing against the decision Page 13

Judges warn GLC on rates

Two judges in the High Court ruled that the Greater London Council supplementary rate to pay for London Transport's fare reductions was not illegal, but said that any future subsidy paid out of rates might be Page 3

Libyans leave Chad capital

Libyan troops and armour were seen leaving the capital of Chad after Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, had reportedly telephoned his commander in Ndjamena and ordered a withdrawal within days. Chadian officials had not been officially notified Back page

Rippon will not oppose Thatcher

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, a former Cabinet minister who has demanded change in the Government's economic policies, has told Oxford University Tory Reform Group that he will not challenge Mrs Thatcher for the leadership of the party Page 2

Diplomatic miss by Carrington

Lord Carrington arrived at Riyadh airport only 10 minutes after Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, flew out. The two thus avoided embarrassing their hosts, the Saudi Arabians, and each other, over Crown Prince Fahd's Middle East peace proposals Page 6

Brokers' charges may double

Small investors will have to pay double the present commission to their stockbrokers if proposals now before the Stock Exchange Council are approved. The lowest commission charges for small bargains would rise from £7 to £15 Page 13

December debut for tilting train

British Rail's tilting train, the 160 mph Advanced Passenger Train, will make its public debut next month, four years late. An eight-coach prototype train will make a round trip from Glasgow to London Back page

Former Turkish Premier jailed

Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was jailed for four months in Ankara for breaking a ban on political activity. He had written to the state broadcasting company complaining of remarks made by Turkey's head of state Page 5

New twist at the Maze

The dirty protest, the blanket protest and the hunger strikes at the Maze prison in Belfast have been replaced by the bizarre but relatively harmless "no work" protest, which means that prisoners spend most of their day locked up Page 3

Downs baby 'had survival chance'

The baby at the centre of the Down's syndrome case had an 80 per cent survival chance at birth, the prosecution said. The judge, beginning his summing up, spoke of the jury's heavy responsibility Page 4

CB radio poser

Citizens' band radio, legalized this week, gives the freedom of the airwaves to anyone, with a £10 licence and a £60 set. But the problem of tackling the users of the illegal AM system remains Page 4

Back in business today

BL workers defy shop stewards

By Clifford Webb and Donald Macintyre

Sir Michael Edwardes, British Leyland's chairman, last night won his fourth successive battle over annual pay increases when senior shop stewards agreed to call off the strike by more than 50,000 of the company's car workers.

Sir Michael's clear victory over his shop stewards is qualified by the fact that it follows a company-wide trial of strength, the first since he took over, which is likely to leave bitterness in many plants for some time to come.

But although the unions managed at last weekend's talks involving the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service to wring some limited bargaining concessions from the BL chairman, the company's original "take it or leave it" 3.8 per cent basic pay offer, remains intact.

The same shop stewards in last night's vote had 24 hours earlier voted just as convincingly to reject the marginally improved offer and recommend BL's workforce to continue the three-day-old stoppage throughout the company's 34 car plants.

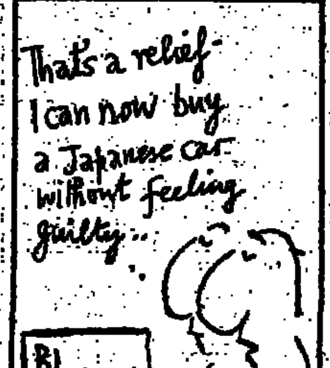
By last night the stoppage had cost BL production of 4,000 cars worth £20m.

The settlement will be seen as a further clear victory for Sir Michael, even though it comes after a trial of strength which is likely to leave bitterness in some plants for some time to come and which forced Sir Michael to make limited bargaining concessions for the first time in the last three years of pay negotiations.

The BL decision, which was quickly welcomed by Sir Michael, is also a welcome boost to the Government, who would have been faced with a possibly critical blow to its hopes for the public sector pay round had BL workers won a rise well over 4 per cent.

The decision clears the way for the main BL board at its meeting today to go ahead and submit its Corporate plan—which it declined to do with the threatened strike hanging over it last week—and apply for the £540m still allotted to it by ministers for 1981-82.

The shop stewards' about-face came after mass meetings at all plants yesterday morning. The result took the stewards by complete surprise. They had expected some loss of support for the strike as workers came under pressure from their families to protect their jobs but not such a clear majority to go back to work.



Union officials reported last night that 25 plants were in favour of a return to work with seven against, a majority of 25,058 to 19,963 or about five to four.

Company sources, however, said the majority had been considerably larger — about 38,000 to 14,000, or more than five to two.

The shop stewards took only 90 minutes to reach their decision last night. As they left the Midland headquarters of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers in Birmingham many were plainly upset by the lack of support shown by their members.

Mr Grenville Hawley, national *automotive officer of the Transport* and General Workers' Union and chairman of the joint BL unions negotiating committee, said that every attempt would be made to resume production this morning. He appealed to maintenance workers to report for work that evening to prepare the assembly tracks.

Mr Hawley said talks between the comany and the unions' 38-man negotiating committee would start within the next 48 hours to try to prevent anything like it occurring again.

The company's initial presentation to the unions had been "a disaster" and the letter threatening dismissals and liquidation if the strike went ahead had added to the problem. However, he hoped that the views expressed in the settlement offer to find ways of improving employee participation in the company was indicative of changing attitudes by management.

He said participation had been broken off by the unions because of management's intransigence and it would not be easy to reintroduce it. Replying to questions about the possibility of some plants choosing to remain on strike he said: "The shop stewards made it quite clear at their meeting today that they expect all plants to abide by the overall decision which we as officials have accepted."

Mr Kenneth Cure, Midland executive member of the AUEW, said the settlement could not be regarded as another victory over the unions by Sir Michael Edwardes. "The company has had quite a setback," he said. "The style of the eighties—to show the unions what for—has proved to be of limited value and that is the most significant thing to come out of this dispute."

Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, last night warned the Government and BL management not "to take false comfort from this". He added: "They have both been given a warning, loud and clear, about their approach to industrial relations."

Mr Murray, who played a central role in the weekend talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) which led to the settlement, added: "The BL management must now grasp the chance they have been given and work to rebuild the confidence of the workforce without which the company will never succeed".

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the AUEW, who had provoked angry criticism from pickets and some local union officials with a television appeal on Monday night to BL employees to return to work, said last night that the decision by the workforce was a victory for commonsense.

"This is in no way a victory for Sir Michael Edwardes. Our members want a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, and I trust that this will now be *forthcoming.*"

The stiffest resistance to acceptance of the company's offer came from Cowley's two plants, employing 10,000 workers. Employees in the body plant voted overwhelmingly and at the assembly plant narrowly against the improved offer and for continuing the strike. But both factories will hold meetings early this morning and are expected to join the return to work.

It was from Cowley that some of the bitterest inter-union recriminations came. Mr David Buckle, Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, leaving little doubt that he was largely directing his remarks at engineering union leaders, said: "We have seen from some trade union leaders treachery dressed up as leadership. I know I am sticking my neck out by saying this but I am saying it."

Continued on back page, col 8

ICI top 100 agree to a salary freeze

From Peter Hill, Eastbourne

Board members and senior executives of ICI, Britain's largest private sector company, have agreed to a pay freeze by forgoing a salary increase and productivity bonuses.

The decision was disclosed to delegates attending the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry by Mr John Harvey-Jones, an ICI deputy chairman, and one of three challengers to succeed Sir Maurice Hodgson as chairman of the company.

His disclosure served to reinforce industrialists' campaigns to achieve single figure pay settlements throughout industry in the current pay round with demands from some delegates that zero increases should become the norm if British industry is to restore its lost competitiveness.

The 10 United Kingdom executive directors of the company decided at the end of last year to waive their entitlement to a 6 per cent productivity bonus for five months of 1980 and for the whole of 1981.

They subsequently decided not to take salary increases of 8¼ per cent for this year, and were joined in this decision by about 100 senior managers of the company, all earning £30,000 a year upwards. The money saved as a result has "gone back into the kitty", Mr Harvey-Jones said.

ICI board salaries range from £85,000 up to the chairman's £135,000. Sir Maurice Hodgson's salary for 1980 was £134,853, a rise of just over 8 per cent on his 1979 pay.

Emoluments of all ICI directors last year totalled £1,282,000, compared with £636m paid to the group's 78,000 United Kingdom employees, who received a pay increase of 8.5 per cent this year. This time last year, ICI produced its first-ever quarterly trading loss of £10m. Sir Maurice complained the company had been affected by "a unique combination of adverse circumstances".



Ayes have it: Workers at BL's Longbridge plant voting by a show of hands to accept the return-to-work formula.

Foot invites Benn to take frontbench role

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Wedgwood Benn will next week make his first speech from the Opposition front bench since the general election of May 1979.

At Mr Michael Foot's invitation he will join in a Commons attack by Labour on the Government's proposals to sell state holdings in North Sea oil to the private sector.

Immediately after his speech, scheduled for Tuesday night, the Opposition will divide the House in the first of two votes condemning Government policy at the end of the debate on today's Queen's Speech outlining the legislative programme for the coming year.

Colleagues and rivals of Mr Benn said last night that Mr Foot's plan, which was agreed at a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet yesterday, was obviously designed to give a boost to Mr Benn's chances of election to the new Shadow Cabinet.

Mr Foot has said that, to unite the prayt, he is anxious to see Mr Benn elected.

Nominations for the ballot will open two days after the parliamentary triumph which Labour MPs see as certain for Mr Benn.

Mr Benn, a former Secretary of State for Energy, is said by friends to be passionately angry about the proposed sale to private interests of a majority share of the oil production business of the British National Oil Corporation.

Mr Benn went to the backbenches after Labour's defeat in the general election.

A year ago he was prevailed upon to stand again for election to the Shadow Cabinet. He failed, but as runner-up became a member last January when Mr William Rodgers resigned.

Recently Mr Foot has worked to keep Mr Benn in positions of influence in the party, specifically as chairman of the senior sub-committee of Labour's NEC, the home policy committee.

☐ A fresh appeal to the Labour Party leadership to overturn the selection as a parliamentary candidate of a prominent member of the Trotskyist Militant Tendency was made yesterday by Labour MPs of the moderate Manifesto Group.

In a letter to the party's NEC, the group says that the party will perish if its doors "remain open to the bitter winds of extremism" and asks the NEC not to endorse Mr Pat Wall as prospective candidate for Bradford, North, and "to declare the activities and organization of the Militant Tendency as incompatible with the constitution of the Labour Party".

Move to stimulate industrial recovery

CBI presses for 'modest' £1,500m reflation package

From Peter Hill, Eastbourne

Britain's employers are to reinforce their demands for the Government to introduce a modest £1,500m reflationary package to stimulate industrial recovery.

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry, led by its president, Sir Raymond Pennock, are to meet the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other ministers later this month for talks. Their concern was emphasized in a resolution passed at the annual conference here yesterday which called on the Government to cut business costs and provide a boost to demand—even if this meant a temporary increase in the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement.

It was clear from keynote speeches that there is growing impatience with the Government's apparent willingness to allow further job shedding and cutbacks in industrial capacity to occur.

Mr Ronald Utiger, chairman of the CBI's economic and financial policy committee, rebutting arguments that a recovery would lead to a loss of control over pay asked: "Are those who use this argument really trying to say that we are going to remain in the present catastrophic situation for ever?"

He continued: "I think one must acept that there has to be some degree of risk here. But I would suggest that it is best to run that risk now after the improvements which have been obtained in the overall pay situation and the understanding of industry, rather than to put it off for one or two or three years in the belief that it might be less of a risk then."

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, said people in the public sector knew the problems they presented to the economy in pay, pricing, and performance. They were aware of the weakness to management of not having a bottom line of bankruptcy.

The public sector knew it had its share of the plague of overmanning and inevitable involvement of government in a modern economy, he said.

In his closing speech, Sir Campbell Fraser, chairman of Dunlop Holdings and Deputy President of the CBI, was at pains to stress that the organization agreed with the main objectives of the Government: "Although we sometimes wish it would find less painful ways of reaching them."

☐ Mr Jeff Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham Perry Barr, attacked Sir Raymond Pennock for having the "brass face" to say that "pay is the very root of inflation".

Quoting Sir Raymond's salary as £46,627, Mr Rooker said a "period of silence" would not go amiss as the CBI president is receiving 1 0times national average earnings.

Conference report, page 14
Business Diary, page 15

Russia tells captain to stay on his submarine

From David Brown
Stockholm, Nov 3

The captain of the Soviet submarine which ran aground a week ago in Swedish waters, today refused to leave his vessel for a second round of interrogation. He told a Swedish naval officer that he had received fresh instructions to submit to questioning only on board his submarine.

A defence staff spokesman said the Swedish authorities stood by their demand that the interrogation should take place on board a Swedish vessel.

Later a spokesman said the authorities would be prepared to continue the investigation on board the submarine. "We are most interested in a further examination of the navigation equipment on the vessel." Soviet diplomats would not be allowed to attend, as the vessel is still in a restricted area.

Yesterday the submarine captain, Pyotr Guzhin, and his navigation officer, were interrogated for seven hours on board a Swedish torpedo boat in the presence of Soviet diplomats. But the spokesman said today that this had not been sufficient.

The Swedish authorities have refused to accept Captain Guzhin's explanation that a fault in his giro-compass caused him to misnavigate and enter the restricted area.

The officer in charge of the investigation, Commander Karl Andersson, and other Swedish naval officers accompanied Captain Guzhin back to his vessel last night to inspect the charts and the navigation equipment.

A preliminary report on the inquiries was given to the Government today by the Supreme Commander of the Swedish armed forces, Lieutenant General Lennart Ljung. Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Prime Minister, refused to comment on the report but a spokesman said that the submarine was unlikely to be released today.

After yesterday's rough seas, the submarine remained at anchor in calmer weather today about 1,000 yards from where it went aground in restricted waters nine miles south-east of the naval base of Karlskrona.

Mr Ola Ullsten, the Foreign Minister, met Mr Mikhail Jakovlev, the Soviet Ambassador, this morning but the outcome of their talks was not revealed.

The submarine, which was built in the 1950s, suffered only superficial damage but a defence staff spokesman would not comment on the condition of the 56-man crew. The submarine must still undergo civil seaworthiness tests before it can be handed back to the Russians.

About 10 Soviet vessels were still positioned today just outside Swedish waters to take delivery of the submarine when it is released. The Swedish Government has stated that no decision will be taken on how and when the submarine and its crew will be released until it is satisfied with the results of the investigations.

November 26 likely for Crosby election

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Government whips are today expected to move the writ for the Crosby by-election, enabling it to be held on November 26. The rare speed of the by-election arrangements reflects Conservative concern at the threat posed by Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democrat-Alliance candidate.

At the last election, the Conservatives won the seat with a majority of 19,272 votes and with 56.9 per cent of the vote.

The alliance leaders have few illusions about the difficulty faced by Mrs Williams in beating such ingrained support for the Conservative Party. Mr Roy Jenkins said yesterday that Crosby was a cast-iron Conservative seat. "This is going to be a hard fight, but one which we shall fight with great determination."

Dr David Owen said: "It would be a sensational victory. I think in the aftermath of Croydon there is a tendency to forget the size of the obstacle."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that his party would be giving Mrs Williams its fullest support. The local Liberals, who have stepped down in favour of Mrs Williams as the alliance candidate, declined from a 20.6 per cent share of the poll in February, 1974, to just 15.2 per cent at the last election.

One measure of Conservative panic has been the shift of opinion within the government ranks on the best date for the poll. At one time last month it was suggested that the by-election would be called for December 3, so that the constituency's older voters would have time to appreciate the pensions increase, which takes place on November 23.

That supposed advantage has been swept aside in the apparent hope that the Social Democrats and the Liberals will be unable to mount a concerted campaign of the sort that achieved so much success in Warrington near by, last July.

The alliance camp feels, however, that Mrs Margaret Thatcher has made a tactical blunder in calling an early by-election hard on the heels of Croydon, North-West, and St Pancras, North.



Mr Butcher: Tory choice.

☐ John Butcher, aged 39, a chartered accountant, from Wilmslow, Cheshire, was chosen by Crosby Conservatives last night as their prospective candidate (John Charteris writes). He came second in the general election in May, 1979, in Crewe, polling 18,051 votes against Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody's 22,288 for Labour.

Mr Butcher, so far relatively unknown in national politics, is a former member of Kensington and Chelsea Borough Council in London.

Sir Graham Page, a former Minister for Local Government and Development, whose death has brought about the by-election, polled 34,768 votes in May, 1979.

Alliance breadline, page 2

Kindness fails to woo Athens drivers

From Mario Modiano, Athens, Nov 3

A plan to combat illegal parking in Athens by reducing penalties and appealing to the civic pride of motorists had failed, Mr Evanghelos Yannopoulos, Minister of Communications of the Greek Socialist Government, said here today.

"In fact," said Mr Yannopoulos, a prominent lawyer who took over as minister two weeks ago "the traffic police chiefs tell me that the situation is much worse".

Illegal parking is one of the scourges of Athens. In this sprawling capital of three million people where public transport is inadequate, there are 600,000 private cars, twice as many as five years ago.

They are all over the city: double-parked in narrow streets, planted on pavements, astride pathways, or in public squares and parks. Where they leave any gaps for pedestrians, motorcycles are inserted and often secured by heavy chains.

Stern penalties failed to deter the offending motorists who no longer find vacancies in car parks or at parking meters. They are liable to a fine of £13, plus the confiscation of their car licence plates for at least one week.

When Mr Yannopoulos took over, he announced a change of style: "I appeal", he said, "to the civic conscience of car-owners". In return he was asking the traffic police not to confiscate car plates.

The result was chaos. Every inch of available public space outside the flow of traffic was taken over by illegally parked vehicles which disregarded even the £13 fine. The Minister said: "If by next Monday the situation does not improve, we shall take drastic action".

Rippon drops out of running for party leadership

By George Clark

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP for Hexham and a former Cabinet minister, who has taken the lead on the Conservative back benches in demanding a change in the Government's economic policy, said in Oxford last night that he will not offer himself as a candidate to oppose Mrs Margaret Thatcher for the party leadership.

During the Conservative Party conference, Mr Rippon had been urged by a number of Conservative MPs to contest the election, due to be held within two weeks of the opening of the new parliamentary session today.

With Mr Rippon out of the running, it is unlikely that any other challenger will emerge. Anyone considering the prospects must reckon with the certainty that there would be so few supporters that Mrs Thatcher's position would be strengthened rather than undermined.

Mr Rippon, who had never said definitely that he would stand, made his announcement yesterday to a meeting of the Oxford University Tory Reform Group. He said his decision had been influenced by signs that Mrs Thatcher and the Government were moving towards a more flexible policy.

The Croydon by-election, he said, had shown that the British people rejected extremes, and had demonstrated that the Conservative Party still had the opportunity to recapture the middle ground of politics.

Conviction and consensus politics were not mutually exclusive. "The Prime Minister takes the view that, for her 'consensus seems to be the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values and policies'.

"For me, it means a recognition that convictions cannot be translated into effective actions unless there is respect for the views of others and a sustained effort to govern by persuasion.

"Monetarism is not a magic formula, nor is the control of the money supply, in so far as that elusive statistic can be measured. There has to be a sound balance of monetary, fiscal, economic and social policies. This, in turn, means that there are always alternative policies, even if these imply difficult choices rather than easy options.

"The Treasury mind has been like an arid desert," he said in the circulated text of his speech. "Not a single oasis softens its bleak horizon. The harsh application of textbook money theories which ignore human and social relations have relentlessly eroded our industrial base and inflicted an unacceptable level of deep-seated unemployment.

"And all this, without succeeding in doing more than increase public expenditure in the wrong directions: so we face a budget deficit in the current year which is anticipated to be £10,500m."

Alliance sets deadline for pact on electoral reform

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Social Democrats and the Liberals set themselves a deadline of a year yesterday for agreement on the details of electoral reform.

Party leaders announced at a Commons press conference that they had set up two joint commissions, which would recommend policies on the constitution and on industrial recovery.

The priority task of the constitution commission, to be chaired by Sir Henry Fisher, President of the Wolfson College, Oxford, would be to propose a revised voting system based on proportional representation.

The second commission, on employment and industrial recovery, would deal with specific and costed proposals for training and industrial regeneration under the chairmanship of Sir Leslie Murphy, former chairman of the National Enterprise Board.

The terms of reference included the industrial, economic, social, and educational policies "necessary to promote a significantly higher, sustainable level of employment".

There was some embarrassment when it was pointed out that the industry commission did not include anyone with direct experience inside the trade unions.

Back to work at BL

Cowley militants can muster only a small majority

By Donald Macintyre, David Felton, Clifford Webb and Tim Jones

Sir Michael Edwardes's gibe about workers being able to put up both hands at mass meetings could hardly have been less appropriate than at the Jaguar engine plant at Radford, Coventry, where the workforce voted yesterday by 616 to 531 in favour of a return to work.

Observers have rightly been suspicious of voting figures given by the unions as only the roughest estimates are possible when the decision is taken by show of hands.

But at Radford they conducted a vote not unlike a parliamentary division. Mr George Fry, chairman of the Radford joint shop stewards committee, called for those in favour of accepting the BL pay offer to walk away to his left and those in favour of continuing the strike to stand still.

Each group then formed a seemingly endless line which snaked slowly through two human turnstiles formed by shop stewards.

The outcome was a defeat for Mr Fry, a soft-spoken member of the 38-man BL negotiating team, who was unequivocal in calling for the strike to be continued. "There is nothing but trouble in accepting", he said.

As they left the meeting, Radford workers, who make engines for the Jaguar XJ range, Alvis military vehicles and the Daimler limousine, showed an unexpected loyalty to the company's managing director, Mr John Egan, which they were markedly more reluctant to extend either to Sir Michael or to Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Union, favourite as bogymen of the week among militant pickets. "Our quarrel is not with Egan", one senior steward said. "As an ambassador for Jaguar in America and elsewhere he has given 100 per cent."

Mr Fry would like to see Jaguar hived off from BL. Jaguar workers have been among the groups to have done least well out of the wholesale pay bargaining reforms in the company which have led to a five grade system with common rates.

Employees like Mr Michael Cooper, a toolmaker with 13 years at Jaguar, married with two children, complains that his £104 a week (top grade minimum gross pay without bonus) yields only £85 take home pay. "It is bad enough for me but what about the unskilled man who takes home £68 per week?"

At the Cowley assembly plant, near Oxford, workers voted to continue the strike in the long tradition of the plant's record of militancy, albeit, by a comparatively small majority of about six to four.

Upwards of 2,000 manual workers from the plant, which assembles the Acclaim, Princess and Ital, attended yesterday's meeting. Within minutes of the vote word filtered through of the acceptance of the company's offer by Longbridge workers and leading Cowley shop stewards spoke of a "sell out" by their Midland colleagues.

A management representative heard the Longbridge result just before the Cowley workers voted, but was unable to spread the word in time.

The area around the speakers' platform was festooned with placards bearing slogans such as "Don't fear him, fight him". They were carried by the union activists who were described by a national union official on Monday as the "Cowley rent-a-mob".

After the show of hands there were muted complaints from some workers that the vote had gone for a return to work, but Mr Derek Hobbs, the senior Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers convener, declared the motion, calling for rejection of the new offer, decisively carried.

A meeting of Transport and General Workers' members at the Pressed Steel Fisher plant at Cowley, which provides bodies for the assembly plant, voted overwhelmingly to continue the strike. More than 2,500 members of the union, which represents two thirds of the workforce, voted not to accept the new offer, with only 200 in favour.

Earlier, scuffles broke out on the picket line outside the body plant when senior BL staff tried to drive through the factory gates.

The size of the Longbridge vote for a return to work was a shock for the plant's joint shop stewards' committee, which had taken a very militant stand at Monday's meeting.

Mr Jack Adams, the Longbridge convener, estimated yesterday's voting at 60-40. However, most independent observers felt that the 10,000 present voted by at least 2-1.

As usual at mass meetings, the shop stewards' supporters packed the area immediately in front of the platform and when their hands went up that area was solidly for the strike. But those at the rear who had remained silent throughout speeches by Mr Adams and Mr Brian Chambers, chairman of the works committee, voted just as overwhelmingly against.

The first indication of a shop floor rebellion came minutes before the meeting started when 1,500 mass pickets were hurriedly called from their posts to bolster the strike vote.

Two men carrying placards urging their workmates to "Stop—Think—Accept" and "Vote To Accept" were surrounded and jostled by groups chanting "Go home, you. Go home".

After the vote Mr Adams said: "I doubt if 90 per cent of those who voted to end the strike are happy with the offer. But they face so many pressures from their families that concern about their jobs has made them change their mind. I am disappointed because I think our members genuinely have a strong case for a better living wage."

Workers at two plants at Llanelli in South Wales voted overwhelmingly to accept the company's offer. At the radiator plant which employs 1,600 the vote was 649 for the offer, with 343 against. At the nearby pressings plant, which employs 1,200, the vote was 780 to accept, with 230 against.

At the small Rover plant in Cardiff the men were more militant and the offer was rejected by 193 votes to 151.

Lancashire's 6,500 Leyland vehicle shop floor workers rejected strike action by a slender majority.

One immediate effect of the decision is the implementation of a 39-hour week which means workers finish an hour earlier than usual on Friday.

Role of shop stewards, page 10

Leading article, page 11



A policeman, trapped by his legs against a car at Cowley, and a colleague shouting to the driver to back away, as a picket is pinned down on the bonnet.

HOW THEY VOTED

For acceptance (26): Longbridge; Beans Engineering; Beans Foundries; Butec Electrics; Castle Bromwich; Common Lane, Birmingham; Drews Lane, Birmingham; Jaguar Radford, Coventry; Cowley CKD; Acocks Green, Birmingham; Percy Road, Birmingham; Solihull North Works; Solihull Land-Rover; West Yorkshire Foundry; Cowley Unipart; Baggington Coventry Parts; Llanelli Radiators; Llanelli Pressings; Gaydon, Warwickshire; Oxford Exhausts, Drayton Road, Birmingham; SU Fuel Systems; Swindon; Honeybourne Parts, Warwickshire; Dunstable Tool and Dye; Garrison Street, Birmingham.

Against (8): Cardiff, Land-Rover; Cowley Assembly; Cowley Body (TGWU only); Jaguar, Browns Lane, Coventry; Jaguar, Castle Bromwich; Land-Rover, Perry Barr; Tyburn Road, Birmingham; Bordesley Green, Birmingham.

Published 1785

Scien BI

Flatsuits com in shock colour

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A television screen slim enough to hang on the wall is being tested in a development laboratory. Its first use will be not to show television programmes but to provide a new computer display.

It will give businessmen, design engineers and scientists a video screen that can be put in a briefcase, still showing the information that was being worked on when it was plugged into a computer.

The experimental screen has been produced by a team working with Dr Don Barclay at the Hursley laboratories of IBM, in Hampshire. The test versions are 3in across.

The invention exploits a phenomenon of electrochemistry whereby some liquids change colour in an electric field. The screen can present symbols, drawings and pictures of people and obects. It could be developed equally well for presenting high quality teletext or broadcast pictures.

The principle is straightforward. A disc of silicon a few millimetres thick is etched with microcircuits in the way used to make microprocessors. A thin layer of electrochromic liquid covers the surface of the disc and the device is encapsulated in transparent material. Colour changes can be made to occur at any of the microscopic points where the liquid and one of the tiny transistors come into contact.

The change occurs when a small charge is applied to a transistor. The process is really a miniature and reversible electroplating operation. A layer of colour material is deposited or removed from the point of contact between the electronic component and the liquid, and the colour can vary according to the electric charge.

In earlier research in electrochromics, scientists at some of the world's largest laboratories, including Bell, ICI and Philips have experimented with different formulations. The IBM team has concentrated on a group of substances commonly referred to as viologens.

SOTHEBY'S REJECTS PRICE MOVE

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

After a day of furious thought, Sotheby's yesterday decided to disagree with Christie's about what constitutes an auction price.

Christie's had announced on Monday that it would in future be the price at which the auctioneer's hammer fell plus the 10 per cent premium charged to the purchaser, as long as the sale was taking place in King Street, London W1. If the sale were in America or the continent the auction price, for the time being, would be the hammer price.

Sotheby's approach is, as usual, more subtle. An auction price is to be defined as a hammer price immediately after a sale. However, when three weeks to a month have gone by and the auctioneers send out printed price lists to subscribers it will have been transmuted into hammer price plus premium. That will apply to all sales held by the Sotheby Parke Bernet group, not to Bond Street alone.

Art at Auction, Sotheby's year book, which is due to be published before Christmas, will quote hammer prices this year; next year it will quote hammer prices plus premium.

Mr Peter Spira, Sotheby's vice-chairman and group finance director, said yesterday: "When Christie's think it over, I believe they will see we have taken the right decision. I do not believe the muddle will last for long".

Sotheby's decision aligned with the terms of the settlement of the complaint on prices brought against Sotheby's and Christie's by the British Antique Dealers' Association and the Society of London Art Dealers.

To cope with continental variations, Sotheby's printed price lists will add 10 per cent on Swiss sales (omitting the 6 per cent sales tax applicable only to Swiss private collectors), in Holland 16 per cent and in Monaco 11 per cent.

Rare California find

An extraordinarily rare Chinese vase has emerged from obscurity, stored in a California garage, to sell for $187,000 (£98,942). It was bought by Mr Richard Marchant, the London dealer, at a sale in Los Angeles.

The pear-shaped vase is decorated with polychrome enamels and dates from the Wanli period (1573-1619). It is extremely rare among Ming ceramics.

□ The auction prices in this report are quoted inclusive of buyers' premium; in other words, they are the prices paid by purchasers to auctioneers, excluding value-added or other tax charges.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 300 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.400; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

IN BRIEF

13 questioned on IRA bombs

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad was last night still questioning 13 people detained in dawn raids, including one woman, about the recent IRA bombing campaign in London.

None of them is believed to have been directly involved in the recent incidents.

Dimbleby switch

David Dimbleby is to move from *Panorama* to present the BBC's *Nationwide* programme. The BBC said he would continue to present Budget and election programmes.

Bursary for Rushdie

Salmon Rushdie, who won the £10,000 1981 Booker Prize last month with his novel *Midnight's Children*, was awarded a £7,500 writers' bursary yesterday, one of six announced by the Arts Council.

Seamen reject pay offer

The National Union of Seamen yesterday rejected a 5.5 per cent pay offer. The General Council of British Shipping offered £3 on the £70 a week basic rate for the lowest-paid.

Docks strike ends

Fifty crane drivers who halted work at the Royal Seaforth container terminal, Liverpool, on Monday in a dispute over hiring methods, yesterday voted to return to work.

Jaguar recalls cars

Jaguar Cars is to recall 6,500 Jaguars and Daimlers to replace hoses in the engine fuel supply system. There have been isolated instances of the hoses, a bought-in component, allowing fuel to leak.

Majorca out, Cuba in

Mr Maurice Jones, editor of the *Yorkshire Miner*, has urged his readers to give Majorca a miss for their holidays next year and try Cuba instead.

Sale is a dead loss

There was no buyer for the former Crewe mortuary when it was offered for sale by auction at Crewe yesterday.

Lords join Commons for Queen's Speech dinner

By Our Political Editor

The Prime Minister presided at 10 Downing Street last night at a dinner for all available members of the Government, 93 ministers from the Commons and Lords, at which the Queen's Speech, with its outline of the legislative programme for the session of Parliament opening today, was read out by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet.

Also present were Mr George Thomas, the Speaker, and two backbench members of each House who today will open the debate on the Government's proposals by moving and seconding the "humble address" of thanks to the Queen for her "gracious speech".

For most ministers outside the Cabinet, last night's reading of the speech was the first clear account they had heard of their work for the next 12 months.

Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, and the Labour Shadow Cabinet had about three hours' start on them. They were given, according to traditional practice, a confidential advance copy of the speech, which they discussed at a meeting at Westminster last night.

Last night's dinner was the first on record at which ministers in the Lords joined their Commons colleagues for the traditional eve-of-session dinner.

These days ministers have to dig into their own pockets to pay for their victuals. For a four-course meal, including avocado and roast chicken, pears poached in claret and lemon water ice, with wines, they paid £23.50 each—£1.50 more than last year.

The company moved on after dinner to the Carlton Club, across St James's Park, for a reception given by the United and Cecil Club, founded by Benjamin Disraeli.

□ Thousands of sightseers lining the route for today's State Opening of Parliament should act as an unofficial anti-terrorist "royal guard", the police urged yesterday (the Press Association reports).

Amid fears that the IRA may make another bomb attack, the police will post marksmen from the D11 squad on rooftops and have appealed to sightseers to look out for anything suspicious.

THOMSON PAPERS TO CUT JOBS

By John Witherow

Thomson Regional Newspapers is planning to shed up to 500 jobs in an attempt to save £8.5m this year and offset losses on several provincial daily and weekly newspapers.

The company told unions yesterday that the London branch would be most seriously affected with the proposed loss of 192 of the 332 jobs.

Although all unions will be affected, including 11 of the 32 journalists in London, it is proposed that clerical members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel will retain only 10 of their present 114 jobs. The company has offered a voluntary redundancy scheme.

IRA victim seriously ill

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Widows' Mite, an organization comprised mostly of the wives of IRA victims, went to Stormont yesterday for their first meeting with Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mrs Marlene Jefferson, the group's leader and a former mayor of Londonderry, took with her the news that a friend had been shot by the IRA.

The victim, aged 24, a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, had been shot six times in the legs and hand while he was up a ladder painting a building in the centre of Londonderry. He underwent surgery for most of the day and was "seriously ill" last night.

Widows' Mite is trying to raise money for a trip to the United States to put what it calls "the other side of the story". Mr Prior yesterday rejected their appeal for assistance.

□ The Maze prison conflict, which for five years has been one of the Provisional IRA's most effective propaganda weapons, looks as though it has settled down into a relatively harmless "no work" protest by about 360 republicans.

Those close to the prison say the atmosphere is calm and unless there is an unexpected deterioration, the signs are that the dirty protest, the blanket protest and the hunger strike are over.

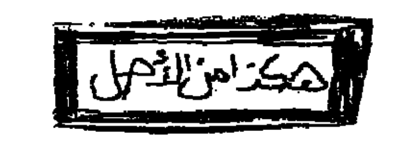
Peace council launched

A movement of churchmen, politicians and academics seeking peace and disarmament through "the middle ground" between unilateralism and the arms race was launched in London yesterday.

The council for Arms Control came at a time when disarmament versus defence was polarizing and dividing society, the Bishop of Woolwich, the Right Rev Michael Marshall, said.

"The public at large would almost seem to believe that there is no longer any alternative to either unilateral nuclear disarmament, which to many appears idealistic or even blatantly suicidal, or to the ever-escalating defence programme which again appears equally to many others as nihilistic and probably also suicidal," he said.

The Council includes Mr Frank Chapple, the electricians' union leader, Lord Duncan-Sandys, Commander John Edmonds, leader of the British delegation to the Geneva test ban talks in 1978-80, the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev John Habgood, and Mr Russell Johnston, Liberal MP for Inverness.



Judges warn GLC over fare cuts out of rates

By David Walker

Any extra subsidies for London's buses and trains paid for out of rates might be open to legal challenge, the Greater London Council was told in the High Court yesterday. But the council's autumn supplementary rate to pay for a 25 per cent fares cut was held to be lawful.

Lord Justice Dunn ruled in the Queen's Bench Division that the GLC's decision to ask ratepayers for £123m to add to London Transport's subsidy was reasonable. However, in his opinion, the ultimate objective of a free travel service would probably be illegal under the Transport (London) Act, 1969.

Sitting with Lord Justice Dunn and agreeing with his verdict, Mr Justice Phillips said: "This case is at the margin of what is permissable". It was questionable how far the GLC could go in preferring subsidy to fares.

The judges dismissed an application by the Conservative-controlled London Borough of Bromley to quash the supplementary rates demand. The decision will probablly not be challenged on appeal. After the verdict Mr Nigel Palk, chief executive of the borough, said that an appeal would be considered, but that meanwhile Bromley would pay the first instalment of the supplementary rate to the GLC.

New challenges to the rate by other boroughs are unlikely as plans for legal action by Barnet and Westminster councils have been dropped. The City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce said it would examine the judge's decision before deciding whether to continue its own action against the GLC.

By law the London boroughs have to pay to the GLC any precept it reasonably decides to levy; usually they pass the demand straight to their ratepayers. Bromley levied the supplementary precept which fell due on October 1 but challenged it in court on the grounds that the GLC was running London Transport more like a social service than a business and because the decision on the rate had not been properly arrived at.

Mr David Widdicombe QC for Bromley, said last week that the GLC had treated ratepayers as a "milch cow", a bottomless-well of funds".

Yesterday, in a 65-minute opinion, Lord Justice Dunn found that the GLC had acted within the area of discretion allowed under the 1969 Act which regulates London Transport.

He read passages from the minifesto on which the Labour Party had fought the May GLC elections: it promised a 25 per cent cut in fares which would then be frozen for the life of the Labour administration. Proper notice had been given by officials of the loss to London of government grants that would follow a steep increase in subsidies to London Transport.

He said that under the 1969 Act "the GLC's power to fix fares is linked to its discretionary power to make grants. Once it is accepted that the GLC does not have to show a profit that makes inroads into business principles.

"The GLC's main function is to run a public transport service. It is for the GLC to decide how far it is to be paid for by users, how far by rates."

Mr Justice Phillips said: "The decision (of the GLC) has been subjected to formidable criticism, but it is not one to which no reasonable authority could have come".

Both judges made the point that the issue before the court was one of degree: there were limits to the GLC's room for manoeuvre in subsidizing London Transport. The limits had not been reached — yet.

After the decision Mr Maurice Stonefrost, the GLC's controller of finance, said he was impressed by the judges' appreciation of politics: "It was a wise decision which gave due weight to the electoral process."

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Demand for local tax reforms

By A Staff Reporter

Conservative backbench MPs will accept new legislation to control local councils only if it is accompanied by radical reform of the rating system, it was suggested last night.

In a speech to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, spoke of the need for balance between measures affecting the constitutional position of local councils and changes in local taxation.

Mr Heddle who is chairman of the Conservative Parliamentary Environment Committee, is a recognized authority within the party on rates. He said: "The debate in Parliament in the constitutional issues can only hasten the day when we have a complete overhaul of local government finance. failure to do so will sound the death knell of local government and local accountability, hail the entrance of municipal socialism and at a stroke we will arrive at the threshold of the corporate state."

Backbench MPs such as Mr Heddle expect close consultation with Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, on the Government's proposals for councils, due to be unveiled today.

They accept that the present state of local government needs new measures, but argue that the Conservative Party must stick to its longstanding commitment to reform rates and do something before the end of the present Parliament.

Mr Heddle said last night: "The constitutional issue is vitally important and I understand the concern. expressed by the local government associations, but of equal concern is an outdated rating system which has for years turned a blind eye to taxation without representation".

□ Mr Heseltine, who is under attack for his proposal that high-spending local authorities should be compelled to hold referendums before levying rates in excess of certain limits, received strong backing from Conservative councillors in Nottingham yesterday (George Clark writes).

Mr Michael Spungin, leader ofthe Conservative members of Nottinghamshire County Council, which is Labour-controlled, presented the Minister with a petition, signed by 58,000 ratepayers, expressing opposition to a recent 18p supplementary rate demand.

New rebate scheme adds £1.30 to pensioners' rents

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Thousands of pensioners will have to pay up to £1.30 a week more in rent from November 23 under a new rent rebate formula imposed on 18 local councils by the Department of the Environment. Westminster, one of the councils affected, is protesting about the effects of the scheme and the late notification.

The new formula affects only those councils that have official authorization to charge lower minimum rents under the national rebates and allowances scheme because their ordinary rents are higher than average. It was reached after months of discussions aimed at ending the anomaly by which some tenants have paid more rent than others whose gross rents are higher.

Westminster's protest is being made because the council was not told formally of the change at the same time as the annual review of the national scheme, but by telephone some time later. The council is also concerned at the adverse effect on some of its tenants.

Figures produced by Mr Philip Molyneux, a member of Westminster housing committee, suggested that the new formula would mean that most single people at work would be better off by as much as £2.03 a week. But those not earning, mainly pensioner, would lose up to £1.18 a week.

Mr Molyneux's figures were disputed yesterday by Mr Stephen Wilcox, of the London Boroughs' Association.

Rebel union claims 7.5% for teachers

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

A teachers' union has decided to break ranks with the other public sector unions in their planned coordinated attack on the Government's four per cent pay policy.

The Professional Association of Teachers, the smallest and newest union on the Burnham Committee, the national negotiating body on teachers' pay, announced yesterday that it would be pressing for a 7.5 per cent pay increase and not the 12 per cent cost-of-living claim that all public sector unions affiliated to the TUC have agreed on.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers (NUT) and leader of the Burnham teachers' panel, confirmed yesterday that his union and the National Association of Schoolmasters Union of Women Teachers would both be pressing for an increase for teachers from April 1, 1982, based on the rise in the cost of living over the previous 12 months, which at present is 12 per cent.

Between them, those two unions represent three-quarters of the 450,000 teachers in England and Wales. Their recommended claim will be put to a meeting of the Burnham Committee next Tuesday.

□ Britain's biggest local education authority said yesterday that "whole areas of its service" could be closed next year if measures contemplated by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, are carried through (the Press Association reports).

Mrs Frances Morrell, chairman of the Inner London Education Authority's schools committee, accused the Government of carrying out a vendetta against the Labour-controlled authority.

She said it was showing "cynical hypocrisy" by trying to impose a financial squeeze at a time when 15,000 young people were out of work, and reducing the authority's chance of helping them.

Dead boy's parents critized

A coroner yesterday criticised parents who left their young children alone. He was addressing an inquest into the death of a toddler who jumped out of a window in a high rise flat.

Dr Paul Knapman, the Westminster Coroner, also attacked the council which did nothing to point out safety devices for windows which a child could open easily.

Miss Monica McCurbin, aged 21, said she had put her son, Aaron Graham, aged three, to bed on October 5. She felt depressed and left her tenth floor flat at Dresden House, Millgrove Street, Battersea, South London, to visit friends.

Paul Graham, aged 22, with whom she was living was out at a party. The boy woke up, threw his wooden tricycle out of his bedroom window and then jumped 100 feet to his death.

The coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Miss McCurbin who is seven months pregnant, said after the hearing "I want it to be a little boy, but it can never replace Aaron.

MORE GO OVER VIA DOVER

Business and leisure traffic across the Channel via Dover is booming (Michael Baily writes). Cars, coaches and passengers through the port were about 11 per cent up in the first nine months of the year — and during September 20 per cent up.

For the first time in 18 months, freight traffic went up. In the first nine months of the year the number of lorries passing through the port rose by 0.5 per cent.

MINISTER IN CHILD WARD PLEA

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Too many children still have to go into adult wards when they go into hospital, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said in London yesterday.

It was a disgrace that children going in for ear, nose and throat complaints, such as having their tonsils out, could not get into children's wards, he told the annual conference of the National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital.

It meant that they were visited half as often because visiting times in adult wards were less flexible than in cildren's wards. Even children suffering from cancer should be nursed on children's wards and taken to adult wards only when specialist facilities were needed.

Dr Vaughan told the association, which pioneered the right of parents to stay with their children in hospital, that although he did not approve of the practice in some hospitals, where parents were still discouraged from staying, he did not think he could dictate to the profession, because his government was opposed to excessive government interference and professionals should not be told how to do their jobs.

Professor Roy Meadow, Professor of Paediatrics at Leeds University, said that the children who suffered most in hospital were those from the ethnic minorities.

BEER MEN BACK

A two-week strike over five dismissals, which halted beer deliveries from the Whitbread brewery regional headquarters plant in Liverpool, has been settled and there will be a full resumption of work today.







Little Windrush, Salperton Park House and Rabbit Hill (from left) three houses in the village bought for £3m by a Welsh millionaire builder

Lording it in the Cotswolds

The 58 villager's of Salperton in the Cotswolds yesterday discovered the indentity of the man who bought their village several weeks ago. (Robin Young writes). They were not much the wiser after the discovery had been made, but there was mixed relief and disappointment that the new lord of the manor was not as had been rumoured an Arab, a Japanese or Princess Margret, but a Welsh-born property speculator with a group of building and property companies based in Enfield.

Salperton is a quiet Cotswold by-way, with few village amenities. There is no post office or shop, and the local pub used to be in one wing of the manor house. Mr Watkins has no plans to use the manor. He intends instead to use a four-bedroom house on the village green, The Red House, as an occasional weekend cottage for himself and his family. "We'd seen a rich man's car thereabouts," villagers said knowingly yesterday. "He will certainly be made welcome — if we ever see him again."

Mr Victor Watkins is believed to have paid about £3m for the 1,600 acre Salperton Park estate, which includes the village, complete with manor house, three farmhouses, 30 cottages and some prime pheasant shooting. He said nothing would change for the villagers. "We will keep the village just as it is apart from renovating some of the derelict houses", he said. He then went about his business for the day.

Salperton was sold by Sir Edward Hulton, the former publisher of *Picture Post*, who paid £50,000 for it 30 years ago. He asked £4m for it when it was first advertized for sale 15 months ago.

Retirement age gap can cut redundancy

By Frances Gibb

The different statutory retiring ages of 65 for men and 60 for women have led to disparities of up to £2,000 in redundancy payments among men and women laid off from the British Steel Corporation's Shotton works, according to a report by the Equal Opportunities Commission published yesterday.

Calling on the Government to give serious and urgent consideration to introducing a common retirement age, the commission says: "Inequality in the pension age is the root cause of the many instances of unequal treatment for redundant workers."

Its report, made on the basis of 8,000 men and women made redundant at Shotton, shows that statutory redundancy pay is available to women up to the age of 60 and men up to 65. Benefits decrease substantially in the year before the individual's retirement birthday; therefore men and women in their sixtieth year are treated quite differently.

Taking into account the extra redundancy payments awarded by British Steel over the statutory allowances, the report shows that for white-collar staff, the difference in payments between men and women can be as much as £2,000.

A woman aed between 44 and 49 who is made redundant could receive £4,094 compared with £3,524 awarded to a man of that age. But if they are aged between 50 and 54, the tables are reversed: a woman may receive £2,687 compared with a man's £4,633.

Lady Lockwood, chairman of the commission, said yesterday: "Our recommendations are not legally binding, but we are making them publicly and we expect due account to be taken of them".

The investigation was started after the commission received a complaint in January, 1980, from an employee at Shotton alleging that employees with the same length of service, of the same age and on the same income between 50 and 54 years of age were treated differently in respect of redundancy payments.

In the next few months more complaints were made and eventually some 130 requests for help under the Sex Discrimination Act were received.

Lady Lockwood said yesterday that she had sent a letter to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, calling on the Government to commit itself to equalizing the pension age and asking for a study of all aspects of such a move.

Formal investigation report: British Steel Corporation (Equal Opportunities Commission: Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester M3 3HN).

EXIT man to appeal this week

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Nicholas Reed, former general secretary of EXIT, the voluntary euthanasia society, is to appeal against his conviction and sentence to two and a half years' imprisonment imposed at the Central Criminal Court last week for aiding and abetting suicide.

Mr Dennis Muirhead, his solicitor, said yesterday that the notice of appeal would be lodged this week. Mr Reed would also apply for bail pending the appeal, which would probably not be heard for several months.

The grounds for appeal, Mr Muirhead said, were that Mr Reed should have been tried separately from Mr Mark Lyons, his co-accused, who was also found guilty of aiding and abetting suicide and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, suspended for two years, and that Mr Justice Neil Lawson, the judge, misdirected the jury on the law on conspiracy to aid and abet suicide.

"The sentence was excessive and there was a disparity between Mr Reed's sentence and that of his co-accused", Mr Muirhead said.

The law relating to suicide was in need of urgent reform, he added. It was being applied to one group of people and not to another.

Whatever one's views about euthanasia, the law must be applied equally to everyone, he said.

Man shot dead while chasing car bombers

A man was shot dead in a quiet Scottish street early yesterday after two men blew up his car and van. Mr Alex Syme, aged 34, a market trader, ran from his home wearing only his underpants after the van and car exploded in flames.

Two men had placed incendiary devices in the vehicles and the explosion ripped the roof off the van. After running from his house at Hillside Crescent, Hamilton, near Glasgow, Mr Syme chased the men.

One of them turned and fired a shotgun into his stomach. Mr Syme staggered towards his home but collapsed before he could reach his door.

Mrs Martha Riddoch, a neighbour, said: "I came out when I heard his wife screaming. He collapsed against the fence at the top of the road. I covered him with blankets. He did not have any enemies as far as I know. He was a quiet man who kept himself to himself."

Yesterday Mr Syme's widow, Marion, was being comforted by relatives while his daughters, Yvonne, aged 11, and Donna, aged six, were being looked after by friends. One police theory is that Mr Syme was the victim of a market traders' feud. Det Chief Inspector Cameron Wiseman, who is leading the murder investigation, said: "It is unlikely that there was a political motive."

Police with dogs searched the area and detectives made door to door inquiries.

SNP unveils anti-nuclear defence programme

The Scottish National Party unveiled a Swedish-style defence stategy yesterday which is part of its plans for an independent Scotland.

The policy includes removing all nuclear bases from Scotland; maintaining conventional defence forces from a viewpoint of armed "neutrality," and a Scottish contribution to selected international peacekeeping forces.

Unveiling the strategy at a Press conference in Glasgow, Isobel Lindsay, the party's defence spokesman, said Britain's defence strategy had ensured that Scotland would be in the front line of any nuclear conflict between the two super-powers.

"The number of nuclear installations placed in Scotland by both Labour and Tory governments has gradually crept up so that we now have more of them per square mile than any other country in the world," she said.

From yesterday's later editions

Spies enquiry sought by Hattersley

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour spokesman on home affairs, urged the Prime Minister to conduct her own inquiry into the operation of the security services.

He suggested on the BBC television programme *Panorama* that the services acted "as a power unto themselves" in not informing the Attorney General in 1964 that immunity from prosecution had been given to Mr Leo Long either formally or by implication.

Mr Hattersley said the inquiry should find out what promises the services had made to suspected spies without proper ministerial approval

GLC rates pegged

Labour members of the Greater London Council backed away from further big increases in expenditure and decided provisionally on a £1,250m spending programme for next year, pegging rates at the level reached last month when a supplementary levy was imposed.

Tanker threat stays

The threat of a strike by up to 15,000 tanker drivers remained despite an improved pay offer from two of the biggest oil companies. Shell UK increased its offer to 8 per cent, which would bring the earnings of top-grade drivers to almost £200 a week.

The Transport and General Workers' Union said BP had made a similar improvement in its offer.

University job quandary

By Our Education Correspondent

After more than five hours of debate, the senate of Bristol University failed to reach any conclusion on proposed cuts in academic provision, including the recommended closure of the school of education and the department of architecture.

The proposals were put forward in a report by Sir Alec Merrison, the vice-chancellor, in which various ways of meeting a 17 per cent cut in the university's grant over the next three years were explored.

The closure of the department of architecture would involve the loss of 18 academic staff.

Other proposals for cuts include the postgraduate certificate course in drama and the departments of Russian, Italian and history of art.

The proposals are to be discussed by departments throughout the university before being resubmitted to the senate at a special meeting at the end of this month.

Baby had 80% chance of survival, doctor trial told

John Pearson, the baby in the Down's syndrome case, had an 80 per cent chance of survival when he was born, Mr Douglas Draycott, QC, told the jury at Leicester Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Leonard Arthur, aged 55, a consultant paediatrician, of Royal Oak Cottage, Church Broughton, Derbyshire, has pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder of the baby at Derby City Hospital in July last year. A murder charge against him was withdrawn last week. John Pearson died at the age of three days.

Mr Draycott, for the prosecution, said that when the baby was born he apparently had none of the complications from which children with Down's syndrome sometimes suffer.

He said of Dr Arthur: "He is a responsible and caring paediatrician. He is a humane man".

The prosecution has alleged that Dr Arthur prescribed the baby the drug DF118 after he had been rejected by his parents. The drug suppressed appetite and impaired breathing, it was claimed.

Mr Draycott said Dr Arthur's philosophy was that if parents rejected a child it was honest and ethical from his standpoint that the child was better off dead. The doctor thought that preferable to the child's being in an institution or with foster parents. He recognized that there was little chance of adoption.

"He took steps, we say, to ensure that John Pearson would not survive", council said. That was done by the doctor's ordering that the child should not be fed, that he should not be treated, and that he should be given only water and DF118. "From that situation John Pearson was not intended to emerge alive, and he did not."

Mr Draycott said the jury had to decide Dr Arthur's intention when he saw the baby at noon on June 28, last year, hours after his birth. There was a vital difference between putting a child into what he called a "holding situation", to see what would happen, and what did happen.

No single factor of Dr Arthur's actions had been responsible for the death, but the combination had been.

"The time has not come in this country", counsel added, "when a doctor can say that because you are mentally retarded and that condition is irreversible, because your mother does not wish you to survive, 'I'm going to take steps to see that you do not survive'. That is not permissible under English law, and it is there that Dr Arthur has come into conflict with the law."

The doctor's motivation was of the highest, Mr Draycott said. "He is a man of scruples and conscience. He is a caring man. There is no evil in his make-up. He is an honourable man who, by reason of his beliefs, which appear to be exclusive to him . . . his beliefs have brought him to conflict with criminal law."

Mr George Carman, QC, opening his final speech for the defence, said the prosecution had reached a deplorable state. "The plain fact, when you come to the evidence, is that this melancholy prosecution is now in a state of retreat and disarray."

It was a tragedy that the charge had been brought. It had been brought in ignorance and misunderstanding of how the science and art of paediatrics was practised.

Mr Carman asked the jury to bring in a decision that would mean that in future parents and doctors could make decisions on "this awful problem" without unidentified informers rushing off to the police.

Mr Justice Farquhavson, beginning his summing up, told the jury that the case threw up serious questions affecting medical practice. It also affected the interests of the public.

The trial continues today.

Landowners defend tree planting achievement

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Far from destroying the landscape, farmers and landowners are planting millions of trees and maintaining thousands of miles of hedgerows, stone walls and rivers for visual and ecological reasons, the Country Landowners Association claimed yesterday.

In Publishing the first results of a survey among its 50,000 members, the association clearly hopes to refute many of the criticisms of modern farming methods made during the passing of the new Wildlife and Countryside Act.

Some 18,000 questionnaires had been sent out so far, and the first 1,500 replies had been analysed. Between them, the respondents owned or managed about 1,700,000 acres, but there were wide variations in the size of holdings; more than a fifth were of less than 100 acres, while the top 23 per cent were more than 1,000 acres.

Together the respondents claimed to have planted more than nine million new trees, of which about half were broadleaved or mixed woodland. Commercial afforestation schemes were excluded from the survey.

Additionally, more than 17,500,000 trees were replanted in existing woodlands, of which more than half were broadleaved or of mixed species.

Seventy per cent of respondents said they managed hedgerows with conservation in mind, and more than a quarter had planted new hedges.

Half of them claimed to have created new wildlife habitats, and a quarter belonged to county naturalist trusts or similar bodies. About half allowed public access other than on public rights of way, and many provided particular facilities like nature reserves, farm trails and open days.

Mr James Douglas, the association's director general, said yesterday that he thought a 3 per cent sample survey was at least as representative as those used by, for example, public opinion pollsters.

But Lord Middleton, the president, agreed that it was not statistically perfect and that landowners who were proud of their conservation record were more likely to reply to questionnaires than those who were not interested.

As for criticisms levelled at farmers by conservation organizations, he thought the "baddies" had been singled out, and quite rightly. "If people behave like barbarians, they deserve to be pilloried", he said.

Mistress fought with knife, surgeon says

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

Paul Vickers, the Newcastle surgeon charged wih the murder of his wife, yesterday described to Teeside Crown Court how, as his wife lay dying upstairs, his former mistress, Miss Pamela Collison, broke into his house and attacked him with a knife.

On another occasion she attacked him with a glass, he said, adding: "Retribution being apt, I struck her in the face and broke a bone in my hand".

Mr Vickers was giving evidence on the twelfth day of the trial in which he and Miss Collison aged 34, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, are jointly charged with murdering Mrs Margaret Vickers, in June, 1979, by administering to her an anti-cancer drug, CCNU. Both deny thecharge.

Mr Gilbert Gray QC, for Mr Vickers, ended six hours, 55 minutes of questions by asking Mr Vickers: "Did you conspire with Pmela Collison to kill Margaret, your wife?"

Mr Vickers replied: "No sir."

Did you intend ko kill Margaret your wife? No.

Did you ever wish to harm her? No, I think my record of caring for her is very good despitethe disaster that happened in the end.

Earlier Mr Vickers described "odd incidents" in which Miss Collison behaved unusually. She was obviously a disturbed person.

Miss Collison loaded his house with CCNU, for which he had written prescriptions and sent to Miss Collison under the threat of her ruining him by exposing that he had written prescriptions in false names.

Mr Vickers said his wife had stopped medication with CCNU in mid-December, 1978, and appeared her normal self until February. Then he examined her and decided she was very ill.

"I really hadn't linked CCNU two months prior to this with the state my wife was in at that time."

Her condition improved during March, and she was discharged from hospital. Miss Collison had visited him while his wife was in hospital and demanded further prescriptions.

Mr Gray asked: "Was any CCNU provided for Margaret in the whole of 1979 to the time of her death?" Mr Vickers: "The only slight doubt would be in the early months but I could not see her taking it from where it was deposited".

He added: "On the second of June I was beginning to feel upset about her condition. I thought she was going into a relapse but the doctors seeing her didn't seem excessively concerned".

At 4 am on June 3 he heard a noise downstairs at his home. He looked out of the window and saw Miss Collison's parked car. "I went downstairs. There was a noise from the front room. I entered and she (Miss Collison) tackled me with a knife similar to a French cook's knife with a seven-inch blade. I managed to disarm her."

Miss Collison had broken in through a window. He quietened her by saying he would meet her later. He mentioned the break-in to the police

On July 20 Miss Collison arrived unexpectedly at his house and stayed overnight. She was irritated because he had not altered anything in the house after his wife's death. Miss Collison attacked him with a glass. He decided to take a stronger line with her and generally broke off contact.

Then on December 10, Miss Collison told him she had made arrangements to marry him on December 15. Asked what his response was, he replied: "Total horror".

Mr Vickers said: "Our relationship ended relatively quietly. I explained I would no longer contribute to her one way or another." In June last year Miss Collison telephoned to say she had caused him a great deal of trouble

The trial continues

Jury rejects 'woman's period' plea

A woman's defence that she could not remember crimes of which she was accused because of premenstrual syndrome was rejected by a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Mr Keith Evans, her counsel, said it was the first time that such a defence had been put forward in Britain.

But the jury, which included six women, convicted Sandie Smith, aged 29, a barmaid, of threatening to kill a police sergeant and possessing a penknife as an offfensive weapon outside City Road police station, Islington, London. Sentence was adjourned until Monday and she was allowed bail.

Miss Smith, of Francis Road, Leyton, is serving a three-year probation order for stabbing to death a barmaid who worked with her at a public house in Leyton. The probation order was imposed in May last year for manslaughter by Judge Miskin, QC, the Recorder, who also dealt with her yesterday.

Judge Miskin said Miss Smith suffered from premenstrual syndrome and had to have daily injections of a hormone drug, progesterone.

Housing aid centre wants fairer subsidies policy

By Our Planning Reporter

Radical changes in the housing subsidy system are needed to prevent the polarization of society between owner-occupiers and council tenants, a report published today says.

The report by SHAC, the London Housing Aid Centre, claims that the relative financial position of tenants has worsened steadily compared with that of owner-occupiers, and that subsidies disproportionately favour those with the highest incomes.

Ideally, subsidies should be linked systematically to incomes. That would involve introducing a tax on the imputed income from ownership and on capital gains, together with higher gross rents in the public sector. in return both owner-occupiers and tenants would be able to claim income-related housing allowances.

In the absence of such radical reforms, the report advocates increased subsidies to tenants or reductions for owner occupiers.

Tax relief on mortgage rate interest should be replaced by a system of interest rate subsidies, to concentrate the benefit on first-time buyers and those with lower incomes. Capital gains should be dealt with by extending taxation to owner-occupied housing, by reducing the present exemption level of capital transfer tax, or both.

In the public sector, subsidies should be redistributed between local authorities in favour of those faced with the highest costs and greatest needs. Subsidies should also be employed to bring private and housing association rents into line with those in the public sector.

What Price Housing? SHAC, 189a Old Brompton Road, London SW5 OAR. £2.50.

☐ Shelter yesterday added its voice to those of the construction industry, local authority associations and the TUC in calling for increases in housing expenditure as the best way of easing the recession.

MINISTER'S JOB RULING LATER

An industrial tribunal in London adjourned yesterday to discuss whether it could consider the case of a Methodist minister who was dismissed for alleged misconduct. It reserved judgment to a later date.

The Rev Orton Parfitt, aged 48, of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, was a minister of Georgetown Methodist Church in Jersey until he was dismissed after a church disciplinary hearing found him guilty of several charges, including advertising as a free-lance minister and a hypnotherapist in local newspapers.

OXFORD FELLS FORESTRY STUDY

Oxford University intends to phase out teaching agriculture and forestry from October, 1983 and offer a course in applied biology instead.

The move, recommended by the University Grants Committee in July, has the backing of the Board of the Faculty of Biological and Agricultural Sciences. It will be debated by Conregation, the dons' parliament.

Mr William Bell, the university's information officer, said the university would be cutting the total number of science places by 2 per cent by 1983-4.

MINISTER'S MERSEYSIDE KICK-OFF

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

The first measures of a £2m scheme to improve leisure facilities in Merseyside were announced yesterday by Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister for Sport.

A multi-purpose sports hall in St Helens is to go ahead after the government honoured its pledge to match pound for pound donations from private companies which have so far topped £400,000.

The Government's promise to spend up to £1m on local sports projects was made by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, during his visit to Merseyside after the Toxteth riots in the summer.

Mr Macfarlane, who visited some of Toxteth's community projects yesterday, said the St Helens project had been made possible by a £150,000 grant from Pilkington's, the glass company. He would not say if there were any definite plans to improve facilities in the riot area.

"The St Helens project is only the starting point. What we intend to do now is look at what is required in the other communities of Merseyside.

Bomb man's funeral sealed off

By Tony samstag

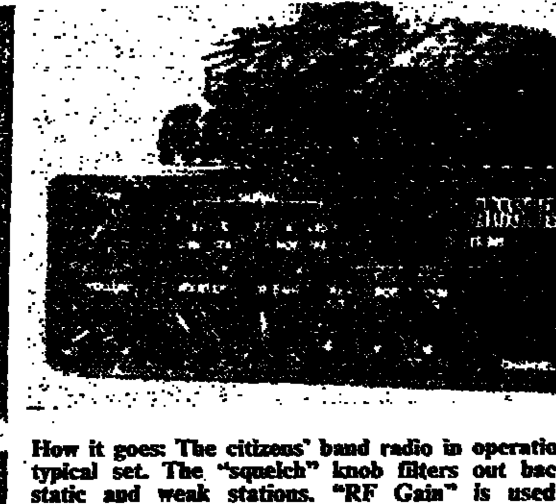
The people of London were unable yesterday to pay their respects to Mr Kenneth Howorth, the Metropolitan Police explosive officer who was killed as he was trying to defuse an IRA bomb nine days ago.

His funeral, at Chelsea Barracks in south-west London, was held among the tightest security precautions seen at such an occasion in this country. The Barracks, was the target of the bomb attack earlier last month that killed two people and launched the latest campaign of Provisional IRA terrorism on the mainland. It was sealed off as armed soldiers patrolled the perimeter. The service conducted by Canon Barry Wright, of the Diplomatic Protection Group, lasted about 40 minutes.

In his eulogy, Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said of the bombers: "It is a cruel paradox that when they are apprehended, for caught they will be, it will be our concern as a civilized society to ensure that they recieve humane and just treatment — something which they denied Kenneth Howorth".

Guide to citizens' band

Citizens' band radio, which became legal this week, puts the freedom of the airwaves into the hands of anyone with a £10 licence and a £60 set. Its arrival in Britain in legal form was slow and dogged by bureaucratic and political wranglings; 60 other countries have already authorized similar systems. The Home Office says that more than 200,000 illegal users of the outlawed AM system remain. The "breakers" — as the users like to be known — say the figure is more like a million and few intend to pay to switch to the legal FM system. Now that licences are available, the police are expected to crack down on the AM rebels. As the fad declines in the United States, *Times* reporters review the jangled rise of CB in Britain.



How it goes: The citizens' band radio in operation and (right) a typical set. The "squelch" knob filters out background noise, static and weak stations. "RF Gain" is used to cut radio frequency volume in the receiver amplifier or to cut noise on stations near by. "Rog" signifies the end of a conversation by bleeping.

Freedom of the air from £70 providing it's legal

By David Hewson and Kenneth Gosling

For the first time, anyone can broadcast a general warning about a drunk or a radar trap, or call for an ambulance or a repair man from the dashboard of a car.

In a country where broadcasting equipmentis normally confined to the professional and the technically-qualified amateur, CB represents something of a palace revolution in support of people's radio.

The equipment is cheap, relatively simple to use, and available in hundreds of high street stores and specialist shops. The price of a set starts at about £60 and rises to more than £100 for the more complex models. Most are made to be fitted into cars, though home versions are available.

Aerials start at about £15 and need to be checked with an aerial matching meter, costing about £12,50 to monitor the output and prevent interference.

Installation of car CB radio is similar to that of an ordinary car radio, and can easily be done by anyone with average do-it-yourself skills. Most dealers offer free advice on installing and use of CB sets to anyone buying a unit.

There has also been a flood of CB books and magazines on the market. The field is led by *The British CB Book*, (Peter Chippindale, £2.95), while magazine readers can choose between the glossy pages of *Practical CB*, (£1.75) and the more sedate pages of *CB Radio*, (60p), one year old and claiming to be the first in the field.

Learning to use a CB rig is not difficult, although strange to anyone unused to radio communication. It is not a replacement for the much more expensive car telephone systems sold by such companies as Pye and Securicor. CB has no direct dialling facility.

Breakers first broadcast a general call on a contact channel, asking for a general conversation or trying to seek out one particular call sign by name. If contact is made, then the two parties switch to another channel and continue their conversation.

There are generally 40 channels, two solely for emergencies. Speaking on the contact channel is usually limited because of many other breakers seeking CB partners.

So even in the most perfect conditions, contact with a particular party can be guaranteed only if he or she is in range and knows when to listen for the call. In clear country, a CB set will normally have a range of up to 20 miles. In built-up areas, such as central London, large buildings reduce this to a few miles and can cause huge blind spots.

Those who have been using CB illegally before this week say the units are chiefly used for social chat with other, suitably diehard, enthusiasts.

But the units also come in useful for transmitting details about traffic jams and accidents. Two channels are set aside specifically for emergency use.

There are two frequencies on which CB can be operated at present. One is on AM (amplitude modulation), illegally used by an estimated on million operators; the other is FM, or frequency modulation, approved by the Home Office for use in this country, but incompatible, its critics say, with a great many other countries, including the United States.

There is little difference in the range that can be achieved. Authorized CB, the Home Office experts say, has a range and performance at least as good as that obtained with illicit equipment and without the risks. That range varies between one and a half miles in cities to about 15 miles in the countryside.

But what are the risks and how serious are the consequences of interference by CB? According to the Home Office, the use of FM leads to 10 times fewer incidences of disturbance to the emergency services, to civil aviation, to the ordinary domistic television receiver or hi-fi.

That is nonsense, according to the National Committee for the Legalisation of CB Radio, founded in November 1979 at the invitation of Sir Patrick Wall, MP, who is chairman of the all-party parliamentary working party on CB.

There is very little in it when it comes down to real problems of interference, they say.

The Home Office retaliates with figures that show over 35,000 complaints of interference to authorized radio services by illicit 27 MHz AM CB; but while 25,000 were to television reception and 10,000 to radio and hi-fi, only 400 were to police, fire brigade and ambulance communications.

CB offences saw 268 people taken to court in the first six months of this year, with 259 convictions. Last year the Customs seized nearly 9,000 illegal CB sets and in the first six months of this year over 14,000 pieces of apparatus were seized.

The rate of complaints is running at more than 1,000 a week.FM would lower that figure quite considerably, the authorities say.

An independent observer who bears that out is Richard Maybury, editor of the monthly magazine *Citizens' Band*. "It won't interfere with television", he says, "I have even stood a new FM set on top of my television set and there has been no problem at all.

"Sooner of later someone's life is going to be saved — and it is now conceded that CB does not interfere with heart pacemakers. Cabs and police interfere with each other — you can't blame that on CB.

"The other major complaint, along with the antennae, is that if the Home Office had got on and done this two years ago, then you would not have had a substantial illegal system." At that time it was estimated that 30,000 sets were being operated illegally.

In a Commons debate on October 22, Sir Patrick Wall said there was now good reason to think this figure had risen to between 750,000 and one million; and he also referred to a widespread belief that there were Home Office officials opposed to CB.

The result, Sir Patrick told me yesterday, was that Britain had a system that was on the wrong frequencies; the Government expected people to throw away about a million AM sets and buy new ones, with the prospect eventually of changing again when the EEC approved a common European standard.

Is conversion from AM a feasible proposition? According to Mr. Maybury it is technically possible but unlikely to appeal to many people.

"In general it will cost as much to buy as to convert, including the payment to Customs of £5 to take account of the illegal set's liability to import duty and value-added tax."

"It would put the price of converting up into the £70-£80 bracket. I understand it will be possible to buy a set for £45 soon and when the market settles down, for as little as £30-£40 basic".

There is another, and more powerful, reason for converting from AM to FM or buying a new FM rig. And that is that in the next two months police are going to crack down on illegal users of CB. They now have the added weapon of asking to see a licence.

It will, some say, be a short, sharp campaign designed to impress on pirates the need to go legal.

The Post Office, which issues licences on behalf of the Home Office, has been running short training courses on detecting illegal users.

So was it really worth while to go to all this trouble — to issue licences, to set up a massive detection campaign — when to all intents and purposes our new FM/CM system is unique and very little use to us when we go abroad or to foreign visitors who bring their CB radios over here — mainly truck drivers?

The Home Office has published its criteria along with the results of exhaustive tests that have been carried out. Those show that on the new legal FM bands of 27 MHz and 934 MHz interference to home entertainment equipment is negligible and certainly at a considerably lower rate or incidence than with the present illicit equipment.

So far, according to the Post Office, there has been no rush to buy CB licences.

There may be a spurt towards and after Christmas. But however the public responds, opposition to the new standard will continue.

Time and experience will show whether Mr Leslie is right. Meanwile, the reaction to experience of CB so far from the county police force in Kent, which has a motorway running through it, with hundreds of lorries heading to and from the continent each day, is that there has been very little to worry them.

"Some interference, yes", a technical services spokesman said, "but really no great amount."

Watch for the Noddy Town bears

By Philip Howard



With the legalization of citizens' band radio it is possible that a new wave of argot is going to sweep into British English. This is to use argot in its primary French sense as the secret vocabulary of criminals and tramps, used to veil their meaning from *les flics*, particularly with CB argot from *les flics de la route*.

Those using CB in Britain before November 2 were breaking the law. And anyway much of the American CB slang seems to be concerned with evading the law, or warning other asphalt pilots about radar traps or police cars. The vocabulary is conspicuously rich in terms for the police from "bear" for police of any kind, as in "bear population explosion", to "flying squirrel" (police helicopter) and "hay burning smokey" (mounted police).

There is nothing surprising about this concern with the law. Since Captain Francis Grose compiled *A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue* (London, 1785), the underworld and the shady side of the law have been the richest sources of new slang into the English language. This is partly because criminals and their associates are anxious to keep their conversations private from any long-eared bears. It may also be partly because the poor, the criminal, and the uneducated get their own back on the drabness of their lives by the colourfulness of their private language.

Attempts have been made to adapt CB argot to British English. Vocabularies are being compiled. London, for example, is known to CB operators (channel jockeys, good buddies, or a dozen other aliases) as Noddy Town or Little L; Bury St Edmunds is Sugar Town, because of the prominence of the vast silos of the sugar beet factory; and Chelmsford is Hazard County, I guess because of the bear training college and infestation of the roads by eager beaver young bears anxious to make up their quota of arrests for the month.

In general, anything that brings vivid new slang into English is welcome. If the language is not vivid or useful, it will not stick anyway. But I doubt whether American CB will take over here. For one thing CB has now been legalized, removing most of the need for secrecy. For another thing, many of the American terms do not apply to the United Kingdom.

There is little point in our calling police cars "blue and whites"; little call for us to refer to the hunting season as "Daniel Boone time"; and no sense in our adopting the Ten Code (Ten-Four Hundred — Drop Dead) when our native law enforcement officers do not use it.

One of the arguments put forward for CB argot by its proponents is that it is a form of oral shorthand to save time during the short period that reception is possible between two vehicles thundering towards each other on a motorway. The trouble about that argument is that many of the CB phrases are notably longer and more laborious to say than the words they replace. It is quicker to say "pigs" than "four-legged Go Go dancers"; more economical to say "radar trap" than "haemorrhoid with a polaroid."

Another argument for CB is the populist, anti-elitist one of opening the air waves to the ordinary trucker. That seems to me as spurious an argument as the one that radio phone-in programmes add to the national debate by letting the ordinary man and woman have their say. In fact they usually add to the national inarticulacy, prejudice, and incantation of received slogans.

Remember Orwell's Newspeak, in which English was reduced and impoverished to a set list of argot words, so that it was impossible to express any new or "dangerous" ideas. We shall see, we shall see. But my guess is that CB will turn out in Britain to be a transient cult vocabulary, used by the sort of people who like dressing up and playing roles as characters from the Wild West.

Fading fad across the Atlantic

From Ross Waby
New York

In the United States the CB fad has faded. From a peak of 15 million licences reported by the Federal Communications Commission in October, 1979, the number has droppedo fewer than 10 million.

"We are deleting 300,000 to 500,000 a nth, and renewing about 20,000 a month," the commission said.

The 1973 oil embargo prompted the United States Government to impose a nation-wide speed limit of 55 miles an hour as a petrol conservation measure, which was anathema to truckers' profitability.

They turned to CB to thwart highway police. Drivers spotting police cars alerted other road users and a system was evolved whereby trucks could maintain high average speeds while avoiding detection.

Once the boom was under way, the airwaves became jammed, to the chagrin of emergency services and others with a genuine need. The number of channels was lifted from 23 to 40 and the Federal Communications Commission had plans for 115 before the novelty wore off. Complaints also fell, especially those involving interference to television reception and record player quality.

CB radio was so popular that it led to a crime wave in the theft of CB sets.

Mitterrand seeks African approval for Chad policy

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, November 3

One of President Mitterrand's main objectives at the Franco-African conference, which he opened this morning, is to obtain the sanction of the 31 participants for his policy on the Chadian conflict, in which he is playing the card of African legality.

The support of the two-day conference is important for the credibility of his African policy. "The reasonable solution is by way of the creation of a pan-African force," he told them this morning. "France will make her aid available unconditionally for the reconstruction of Chad, which aspires to unity and independence."

Most of the African leaders gathered here consider that France has a moral responsibility for Chad, as President Moussa Traoré of Mali said on French radio this morning. He spoke of "the many errors committed in the Chadian affair". Its solution must be first and foremost African, but it was possible for France to assist Chad by training its army or through economic development." France must undertake to help this country in one way or another."

M Mitterrand implied at the conference that there was no question of renewing his predecessor's policy of direct military intervention, in Chad, or elsewhere. "In particular, France is ready, when this corresponds to the decisions of the OAU (Organization of African Unity), to provide her assistance and ensure the means which will guarantee your sovereignty."

Perhaps M Mitterrand was replying indirectly to accusations made by, among others, M Pierre Messmer, a former Prime Minister, and the former President Pompidou who say that his African policy is no different from that of M Giscard d'Estaing, the previous President, and has nothing particularly Socialist about it. M Messmer said that as far as Chad was concerned, M Mitterrand's policy was crazy, because the conflict there could only be solved by cutting off arms shipments to Libya (which the Government has resumed, mainly for economic reasons).

In an interview today within *Le Monde*, M Mitterrand confirmed that "there never was any question of sending French troops to Chad, but we are helping the authorities at N'Djamena financially and technically to rebuild their national forces, in response to their request. And we shall give the same support to the creation of the neutral force of the OAU which the African countries have decided to send to Chad". The President confirmed that, like his predecessor, he kept overall responsibility for African affairs in his own hands.

The difference between the Government's African policy and that of its predecessor is more a matter of words and inspiration. M Mitterrand said again this morning that the economic development of African countries had to be set in the overall context of North-South relations.

There was no contradiction in wanting to wrest France and its African friends from stagnation, in trying to fight against the most glaring inequalities both in France and North-South relations, he said.

On Namibia (South West Africa), M Mitterrand said France, without reservation, supported the United Nations Resolution 435 (for a supervised ceasefire and elections leading to independence from South Africa).

In *Le Monde* he said: "Let us solve the Namibian affair, and you will see the Cubans moving out of Central Africa. Everyone is beginning to understand that the perpetuation of local conflicts is a kind of invitation to the greater powers to intervene."

S Africa's Indians to boycott election

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg, Nov 3

Most of South Africa's 800,000 Indians are expected to express their rejection of the Government's attempts to draw them into the political structure of apartheid by ignoring tomorrow's election to the officially approved South African Indian Council (SAIC).

An element of drama was injected into the election by the explosion of a bomb early today in the regional offices of the Department of Internal Affairs in Durban, which are in the same building as the SAIC headquarters and the Directorate of Indian Education.

Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, blamed the explosion, which caused no serious injuries, on opponents of the SAIC election, and urged Indian voters not to be frightened away from the poll.

His plea is unlikely to be heeded, however, and most observers expect a low turnout tomorrow. By far the biggest meetings during the election campaign have been in support of a poll boycott.

Reagan neutral in daughter's contest

From Ivor Davis,
Los Angeles, Nov 3

Another Reagan is looking for a job in Washington. Ms Maureen Reagan, the oldest daughter of the President, officially threw her hat into the ring as a Republican candidate for the United States Senate in California and claimed that although her father wished her luck he said he would remain neutral

Ms Reagan, aged 40, who recently married Mr Dennis Revell, a Los Angeles Lawyer, her third husband, will campaign against seven other Republican candidates, including the incumbent, Senator S. I. Hayakawa, and another offspring of a famous politician, Congressman Barry Goldwater Jr.

"I have to be in the public sector to do what I have to do right now," said Ms Reagan. When asked if she would have entered the race if her father was not President, she replied: "It would have been much easier if he wasn't in the White House. It doesn't have anything to do with him."

Ms Reagan, who has openly disagreed with her father on numerous issues although she campaigned actively for him when he ran for the Presidency, is a strong supporter of the Equal Rights amendment which her father opposes. She recently opposed the sale of Awacs radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia.



Maureen Reagan: Openly disagreed with her father on numerous issues

Malaysia presses for Asian news agency

From David Watts, Singapore, November 3

Western press reports about Malaysia were "calculated to frighten away foreign investors", Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian Prime Minister, said today.

The reports came after the takeover of the Guthrie Corporation and were "as a result of our legitimate attempts to gain control of our own resources", he said. The reports were the latest examples of frequent misreporting of Malaysian affairs in the Western press, he added, apparently referring to Fleet Street, when he opened a meeting of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) in Kuala Lumpur.

Developing countries could no longer accept the imbalance in the flow of information between the developed and developing countries, he said. For far too long the developing countries had suffered ill-treatment by powerful Western news agencies, and insufficient space allocated by Western newspapers.

"I strongly feel that the time has now come for the Asian news exchange concept to be translated into reality as the first step towards the establishment of a new world information and communication order", he said.

The launching of such an exchange is one of the principle items on the agenda of the news agencies' meeting which is being attended by representatives from agencies in Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, India, Japan, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Nepal, Thailand and South Korea. Singapore, which has no national news agency, has sent two observers.

"The Third World", Dr Mahathir said, "has suffered much from the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers."

Mr August Marpaung, the OANA president who heads the Indonesian Antarr agency, said the launching of an Asian news exchange at the meeting would contribute to correcting the imbalanced flow of information in the region.

"By developing our own Asian news exchange capability we would not need to replace the big transnational news services. The Asian exchange would complement the transnationals, fill the gaps in their coverage and present the Asian reality to the world", according to Mr Marpaung.

Amin aide charged with murder

Kampala, Nov. 3, Mr. Abdulla Nasur, a provincial govenor during the Idi Amin regime in Uganda, pleaded not guilty in the High Court today to a charge of murdering Mr Francis Walugembe, a business man who was mayor of Masaka, a small town 80 miles south-west of Kampala, in September 1972.

Mr Walugembe died a few days after a force of Ugandan guerrillas supporters of Dr Milton Obote had entered Uganda from Tanzania in an abortive attempt to overthrow President Amin.

Chief Justice George Masica today heard evidence by two attendants at the Masaka mortuary, who said they had seen Mr Walugembe's body.

At the time of Mr Walugembe's death, Mr Nasur was an army lieutenant in Nasaka. Mr Walugembe was known to support Dr Obote's Uganda People's Congress Party and was suspected of aiding the invaders.

Mr Nasur refused to answer any questions about Idi Amin or his time as governor. "I am not a politician", he said. "I want to devote all of my energies to this case." The hearing is expected to last several days. — Reuter and AP.

UCD IN SPAIN FACES MASS DEFECTIONS

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Nov 3

Members of the Social Democratic wing of the ruling centre Democratic Union (UCD) are scheduled to meet here tonight to decide whether they will leave the party en masse.

The meeting was called after Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the principal Social Democrat leader and former Justice Minister, decided to resign from the party, a decision which he allegedly communicated personally to Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotello, the Prime Minister last night.

Regardless of the outcome of their meeting, however, the Social Democrats will continue to support the Prime Minister on main issues, according to the semi-official Spanish news agency EFE.

The news agency claimed that Señor Fernández Ordóñez made a pact with the Prime Minister to guarantee the stability of the Government. The threatened breakaway of the Social Democratic wing of the centre party follows months of tension. Last weekend a right-wing deputy defected.

Señor Fernández Ordóñez walked out of an executive committee meeting of the party yesterday

Tunis opposition accuses authorities of poll fraud

From Godfrey Morrison, Tunis, November 3

Final results in Tunisia's legislative election announced by the Interior Ministry today showed the government-backed National Front to have won every seat, but the outcome has been greeted with great scepticism.

Even government officials used such items as "remarkable", "exaggerated", and "unbelievable" when asked in private about the results which showed the National Front taking 94.6 per cent of the votes cast.

The election was the first multi-party one to be held here in 22 years and the three opposition groups have accussed the Government of cheating. Their complaints included intimidation of voters, arrests of opposition candidates, harrassment of their meetings by government-paid thugs, and a refusal by the authorities to allow their scrutineers access to polling stations and the counting of votes.

Mr Driss Guiga, the Minister of the Interior, said today that all stages of the election had taken place "in normal conditions". He added that the opposition groups were to blame for their observers not being present at the polling stations. Their names, forenames, addresses, and age had not been given to the authorities in time.

Tunisia has had a comparatively tranquil political life in its quarter of a century of independence, with President Habib Bourguia ruling virtually unchallenged.

But the past three years have brought three serious incidents which persuaded a section of the political establishment — notably the Mohammed Mzali, the Prime Minister — that a degree of liberilazation was indispensible.

In January, 1978, a strike degenerated into violence in which several hundred people are believed to have died. Two years later a group of Lybyian-trained Tunisians took the Tunisian town of Gafsa, and managed to hold it for a couple of days, which was designed as the start of a general uprising, was suppressed by the Government, but it showed discontent in the south.

The third serious challenge to the regime came earlier this year when there was a spate of anti-goverment preaching in mosques in many parts of the country. In July, the Government arrested the leadership of the Islamic fundementalists who were behind this anti-goverment agitation and more than 60 of them were jailed

At the same time, the Government legalized the Tunisian Communist Party which had been proscribed in 1963, and had since operated underground.

The present election was then announced and it seemed to political observers that the regime saw liberlization of lay political life as a means of neutralizing fundamentalist opposition through an offer of political participation

But the scepticism with which the election results have been greeted could simply mean that the Government has landed itself with new opponents while reducing its public credibility, particularly among the young...

Namibian parties told to prepare for election fight

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 3

Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said tonight that there was "a real chance of moving to phase two" of the Western plan for bringing independence to Namibia (South West Africa).

Mr Botha said in Windhoek, the Namibian capital: "I believe that a certain momentum has now started, and it will be a good thing if this momentum is maintained". He was speaking after talks with local political leaders on their reaction to the West's constitutional proposals, made public last week.

Mr Botha left the strong impression that the Cabinet would approve the transition to phase two, despite the opposition of the white-based parties in Namibia.

Asked whether the views of these parties might simply have to be set aside, Mr Botha replied: "The South African Government must make up its mind", and the ultimate consideration would be what was in the best interests of South Africa.

Mr Botha said that he had told the local parties that they must start thinking about and preparing themselves for an election campaign against Swapo, the South-West Africa People's Organization, whose guerrillas have been fighting for independence for 15 years.

There might be "stumbling blocks" in implementing phase two, which would concentrate on some "very important elements", Mr Botha admitted, "but we do not proceed from a point of view that there will be stumbling blocks that will make an election impossible".

As envisaged by the West, phase two would deal mainly with the size, composition and operating conditions of the United Nations force to police a ceasefire and supervise elections in Namibia under the terms of United Nations resolution 435. This would lead to phase three, the actual holding of elections and independence.

Mr Botha described last week's visit to Windhoek by the Western contact group as "a remarkable achievement and breakthrough". It showed that the world had come to realize that there were parties other than Swapo in Namibia.

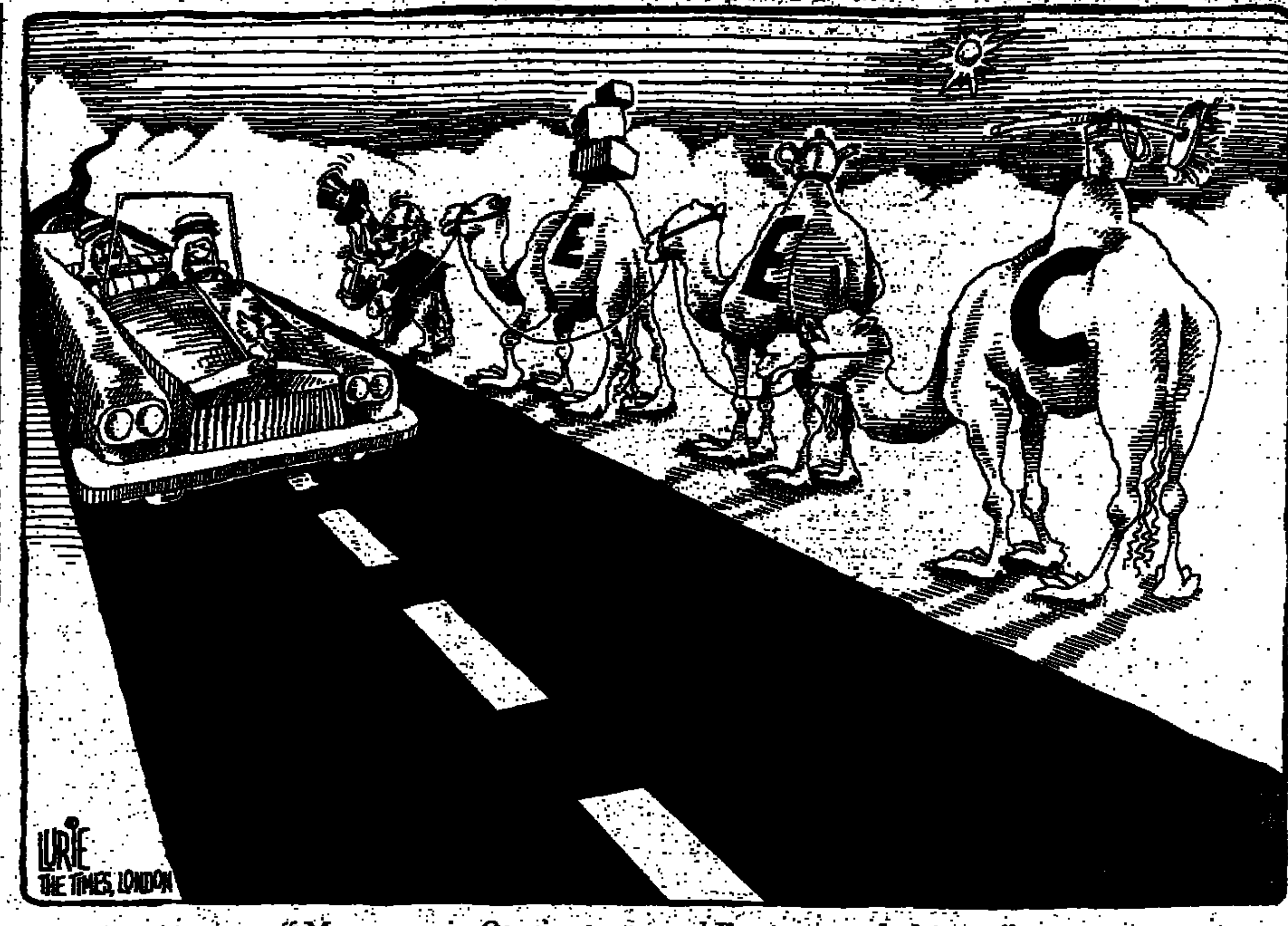
☐ Representatives of the Western contact group on Namibia arrived today in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique (Richard Owen writes).

The contact group arrived in Maputo from Salisbury, where they had two hours of talks with Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe. Next, it is to visit Zambia, Kenya and Tanzania. It has already been to Angola, Nigeria, South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

The British representative, Sir Leonard Allinson, has given a warning, however, that the African states "do not have long to examine the documents given to them".

☐ Salisbury.—The opening of the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe has been set back by at least a month by last week's sabotage in Mozambique (Stephen Taylor writes).

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for Lonrho, the majority shareholder in the pipe, which was due to open in December and which was to supply virtually all Zimbabwe's fuel requirements.



"My name is Carrington—and I've come to help you."

Canadian talks at break point

From John Best, Ottawa, Nov 3

Hope for a negotiated settlement of Canada's constitutional impasse remained barely alive today as Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, and the 10 provincial premiers entered their second day of make-or-break negotiations.

Serious and possibly fatal decisions remained to be taken on the key issue of an entrenched charter of rights.

Mr Trudeau said that the meeting was working out rules that would govern any future referendum on how to amend the constitution—another highly contentious issue.

Mr Trudeau told yesterday's opening session that he could not be flexible on the principle of a rights charter.

Such a charter, and an amending formula are the integral parts of the package which Mr Trudeau has placed before the Canadian Parliament, and which would form the basis of a request to Westminster to give Canada final control over its constituion still chiefly embodied in the 1867 British North America Act.

The majority of provinces oppose entrenching a bill of rights, feeling that it would cut across provincial jurisdiction.

Progress was made yesterday on narrowing differences on the amending formula, an issue which for half a century has bedevilled attempts at finding a basis for calling home the constitution.

A suggestion by Mr Richard Hatfield, of New Brunswick, to break up the proposed charter with parts of it subject to a form of provincial veto and implemented only several years hence, was received with scepticism by some premiers.

CORRECTION

A report from Seoul on October 30 said that 28 people were on trial charged with pro-communist activities and violation of the South Korean national security laws. Official Korean sources say that there are 18 defendants. If found guilty they face imprisonment or possible death sentences, not mandatory death sentences as the report implied.

Crackdown on Soviet corruption

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 3

Barely a day now goes by without the Soviet press giving details of officials, bureaucrats, shop assistants and petty speculators being fined, imprisoned or even shot for corruption.

Last week the director of a cotton clearing plant in the Central Asian republic of Kirghizia was sentenced to death for his part in a racket that cost the state more than a million roubles. The following day a paper reported the dismissal of three managers and one shop assistant in Moscow for large-scale black market trading in tea.

The long-awaited crack-down on corruption appears to have begun in earnest, and many Russians are delighted. Bribery, extortion and speculation in items in short supply have reached such a pitch that it is virtually impossible for the ordinary citizen to go about his daily business without breaking the law.

If he wants good medical attention, he has to take a substantial present to the doctor. If he has a burst pipe, he has to pay whatever the plumber demands before the man will agree to do any repair. If he wants to buy meat, fish, fresh vegetables or even such staple items as tea, he has to pay a bribe to the shop assistant

With more than half an eye open to the explosion sparked off by corruption and shortages in Poland, the Soviet authorities have decided to take action.

A new law has been passed substantially increasing penalties for witholding goods for sale, selling directly from warehouses or accepting money to procure items not normally available. First offenders will be fined up to 100 roubles (£75) or sent to a labour camp for a year.

All this has been accompanied by a vigorous propaganda campaign to discourage people striving to lay hands by hook or crook—and usually the latter—on status-symbol luxury items.

Many Russians are cynical that much can be done until the output of consumer goods increases. "And the speculators will always find a way round," one woman commented.

Jury censures Korchnoi

Merano, Nov 3rd.—Anatoly Karpov the Soviet world chess champion and Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger drew the twelfth game of their world title match today.

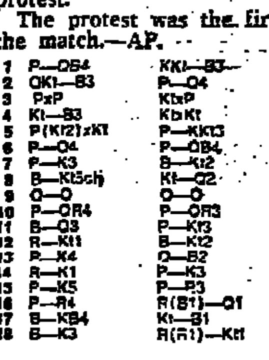
The draw, offered by Karpov on the forty-seventh move, leaves the champion's 4-1 lead unchanged.

Meanwhile, an appeal jury warned Korchnoi that he faces a fine of 15,000 Swiss francs (£4,300) if he talks again during play.

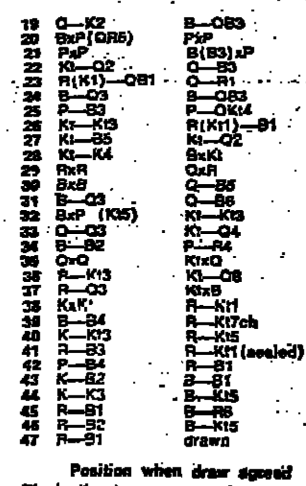
The three-man jury upheld a protest by Karpov, who complained that Korchnoi distracted him by speaking for 30 seconds.

"Approximately 25 minutes after game 12 had started, the challenger, Mr Korchnoi, loudly addressed me with insulting words," Karpov said in his protest.

The protest was the first of the match.—AP.



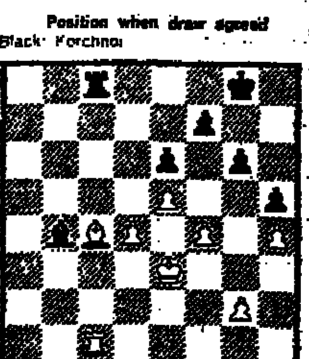
1	P—QB4	KKt—B3
2	QKt—B3	P—Q4
3	PxP	KtxP
4	Kt—B3	KtxKt
5	P(Kt2)xKt	P—KKt3
6	P—Q4	P—QB4
7	P—K3	B—Kt2
8	B—Kt5ch	Kt—Q2
9	O—O	O—O
10	P—QR4	P—QR3
11	B—Q3	P—Kt3
12	R—Kt1	B—Kt2
13	P—K4	Q—B2
14	R—K1	P—K3
15	P—K5	P—R3
16	P—R4	R(B1)—Q1
17	B—KB4	Kt—B1
18	B—K3	R(R1)—Kt1

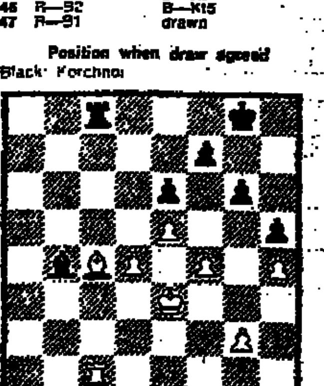


19	Q—K2	B—QB3
20	BxP(QR5)	PxP
21	PxP	B(B3)xP
22	Kt—Q2	Q—B3
23	R(K1)—QB1	Q—R1
24	B—Q3	B—QB3
25	P—B3	P—QKt4
26	Kt—Kt3	R(Kt1)—B1
27	Kt—B5	Kt—Q2
28	Kt—K4	BxKt
29	RxR	QxR
30	BxB	Q—B5
31	B—Q3	Q—B6
32	BxP (K5)	Kt—Kt3
33	Q—Q3	Kt—Q4
34	B—B2	P—R4
35	QxQ	KtxQ
36	R—Kt3	Kt—Q8
37	R—Q3	KtxB
38	KxKt	R—Kt1
39	B—B4	R—Kt7ch
40	K—Kt3	R—Kt5
41	R—B3	R—Kt1 (sealed)
42	P—B4	R—B1
43	K—B2	B—B1
44	K—K3	B—Kt5
45	R—B1	B—R6
46	R—B2	B—Kt5
47	R—B1	drawn

Position when draw agreed

Black: Korchnoi





White: Karpov

Worldwide activity over Saudi peace plan for Middle East

Carrington misses Arafat by a diplomatic 10 minutes

From Edward Mortimer, Riyadh, Nov 3

Mr Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, flew out of Riyadh airport tonight only 10 minutes before the arrival of Lord Carrington, Britain's Foreign Secretary.

Both men had come to Saudi Arabia for the same purpose: to discuss with Saudi leaders the eight-point statement of principles for a settlement of the Middle East conflict made last August by Crown Prince Fahd.

But Lord Carrington has frequently said he does not wish to meet Mr Arafat unless the meeting produces recognition by the PLO of Israel's right to exist. The Saudi leaders are well aware of this, and it was obvious that they had whisked Mr Arafat out of the country in order to spare Lord Carrington embarrassment.

Similarly, the European Community is obliging the Saudi royal family by not announcing its support for participation by Britain, France, Holland and Italy in the Sinai peacekeeping force while Lord Carrington is in Saudi Arabia as President of the EEC Council of Ministers.

Lord Carrington had hoped that this issue could have been dealt with before he came to Saudi Arabia, and a statement was to have been issued making it clear that Europe does not endorse the Camp David accords as such, but sees the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai next April as an important step towards an overall settlement based on self determination for the Palestinians.

Disagreement holds up statement

Disagreements among the 10 member states of the community have held up this statement. The new Socialist government in Greece, which has a strongly pro-Palestinian position, is particularly anxious that its wording should not imply that Greece supports the Camp David process. Consequently the statement will be delayed until after Lord Carrington's return to London on Thursday.

Lord Carrington was met at the airport tonight by his Saudi opposite number, Prince Saud al Faisal, with whom he is to have lengthy talks tomorrow morning. Later tomorrow he will see Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah (Commander of the National Guard) and Prince Sultan, the Minister of Defence, and may also pay a courtesy call on King Khalid.

On Thursday he will return to London via Jiddah, the Red Sea port where foreign embassies are located, in order to visit British Embassy staff.

☐ Washington.—King Husain of Jordan, on the second day of his visit to the United States, has made it clear to President Reagan that his opposition to the Camp David peace accords has not changed (Nicholas Ashford writes). President Reagan, seeking to calm Israeli fears that the United States is starting to flirt with Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan, has made it equally plain that his Administration remains committed to the Camp David agreement.

However, the two days of talks have improved relations between Washington and Amman, which had been strained as a result of Jordan's opposition to Camp David and suggestions that it might turn to the Soviet Union for arms.

An improvement in relations was all the Administration really hoped to achieve from the King's visit. This is part of the United States strategy of cultivating closer ties with moderate Arab countries such as Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the hope that they can be wooed in gradual stages to cooperate with the Camp David programme. President Reagan and King Husain acknowledged the improved atmosphere during a White House banquet last night.

When King Husain left the White House this morning after his second round of talks with President Reagan, the American leader said that they had "agreed on the necessity of making progress towards a just, lasting and comprehensive Middle East peace" and "on the necessity to work in comprehensive ways to address these serious issues".

He added that although he was unwilling to embrace the Saudi peace plan which King Husain had indicated could be a substitute for the Camp David accords, he was nevertheless vitally concerned to draw Jordan into the peace process.

Both leaders also indicated that progress had been made on American arms supplies to Jordan. President Reagan said the security of Jordan was a matter of enduring concern for the United States.

Later, American officials said the two leaders had agreed on a plan to increase military cooperation; but they did not say whether the United States had acceded to Jordan's request for air defence equipment.

While the President has been lavishing praise and hospitality on King Husain, White House and State Department officials have been working hard to defuse the crisis in relations with Israel after the Senate approved the sale of Awacs radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia and recent remarks by President Reagan and others expressing interest in the Saudi peace plan.

☐ Tel Aviv: The Israeli Government and the Labour Opposition in a rare demonstration of cooperation agreed today to send a joint parliamentary mission to the United States this month to fight the seeming tilt of the Reagan Administration towards Saudi Arabia (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The mission will attack the recent arms package to the Saudis and attempt to expose Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan as a device to destroy Israel in stages.

Memorandum of understanding

Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, summing up the debate, told Parliament that the Awacs deal had hurt Israel, but he added: "Pique is no substitute for policy".

He announced that Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, had received an invitation from the American Secretary of Defence to visit Washington on November 30, to conclude a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation

☐ A bitter denunciation of the betrayal of Egyptian rights has been made in London by the Egyptian National Front, the exile-organization led by General Shazli which claims to speak for the opposition after the assassination of President Sadat (David Spanier writes).

A statement called on President Mubarak to dissociate Egypt from both the United States and Israel, and to reject the separate peace with Israel.

Dr Hikmat Abu Zaid, a former Minister of Education under President Nasser and vice-president of the front, said that Camp David did not bring any comprehensive peace to the region. All that they had achieved was to increase tensions and instability.

Arab homes blown up as deterrent by Israel

From Our Own Correspondent Hebron, Nov 3

As the first chill wind of winter blew across the Hebron hills today Mr and Mrs Wahad Asily and six of their children clambered despairingly over the dynamited ruin of their house, telling onlookers they had no idea where they were going to live.

A few miles nearer the centre of this occupied West Bank town, regarded as holy by Arabs and Jews, 15 members of the Husain Tamimi family sat outside the newly cemented-up entrance to their second floor flat. Women and children were weeping hysterically and all around lay haphazard piles of bedding, toys and cheap furniture, much of it smashed.

Down the road the twisted concrete and metal remains of the grocery store owned by Mr Fakhri Nimer Hassouneh, still gave off the acrid stench of high explosives. In a neighbouring garage dusty heaps of stock lay where they had been dumped shortly before the building was destroyed.

In all three cases, Israeli troops had moved in under cover of darkness to demolish or seal up the houses because a teenage son from each of the families was suspected of having played a part in an attack on a Jewish settler in Hebron last Saturday.

The armed settler, Mr David Kopulsky, was released from hospital 36 hours later with superficial stab wounds in the back.

None of the three Palestinians suspected of involvement in the stabbings has yet been brought to trial. A military source said two had confessed to mounting the attack and a third to having been one of its planners.

The source said that the family houses had been blown up as a deterrent.

More than 30 Palestinians were made homeless by the move and prominent Hebron Arabs claimed that the action was proof that Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, had no real intention of moderating Israel's harsh security policies in the West Bank.

Mr Mustapha Natche, acting mayor of Hebron and an outspoken critic of the autonomy scheme, said today: "The new Israeli policy is not more moderate. It is more severe

Letter from Cairo

Air ticket to mystery in a shimmering desert

Amid the semi-organized chaos of Cairo airport, one of the more familiar morning sights is of groups of elderly American tourists anxiously clutching mineral water bottles and gazing in vain at the departure board for information about the scheduled Nefertiti flight to Tel Aviv.

The reason for their perplexity (traditionally resolved by a liberal application of baksheesh) is not difficult to find. Nowhere on the crowded board can any mention be found of either Nefertiti Airlines or of any flights to Israel. All that appears, without explanation is a cryptic reference to an unidentified flight number UZ 100 departing at 9.45. No inkling of the destination is given.

The air of mystery continues when the harassed passengers eventually arrive at the aircraft itself. Unlike any of the other jets sitting on the baking desert runway, it is painted completely white and has no visible airline markings of any sort. The crews are of mixed nationalities, mostly American and Irish, and their uniforms suitably anonymous.

Old hands at the journey then have to explain to the bewildered newcomers that the coyness is all part of the slow-moving normalization process between Israel and Egypt. This airline is suitably far removed in traceable contact from Egyptair, the national carrier—which is thus able to avoid the certain boycott from other Arab states which would follow if it was openly to conduct regular flights to and from Israel. Under the smooth functioning civil-aviation agreement between the two countries, flights will be increased to five a week in each direction from next April.

As with many aspects of normalization (an ugly term for which journalists have found no ready substitute) the attitude to be found at the Israeli end is quite different: Nefertiti and El Al flights to Cairo are openly advertised and the whole boarding procedure is as normal as for any departure from Ben Gurion, the world's most security conscious airport.

The slow pace of normalization has been a constant source of irritation to the Israelis, who have perhaps been expecting a quicker breaking down of old suspicions than could reasonably have been hoped. But in the turbulent period since President Sadat's assassination, there has been a notable improvement — with agreements signed for wide-ranging cultural and tourist exchanges.

Last week Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, even went so far as to suggest that relations were now so normal that the word "normalization" could be dropped from the diplomatic language between the Governments. But that was not a judgment with which many Israeli officials or ordinary citizens would yet agree.

The most obvious imbalance remains in the number of nationals travelling in either direction. By the beginning of October some 26,660 Israelis had visited Egypt since the 1979 peace treaty, compared with only 2,000 Egyptians travelling in the other direction (and at least one-third of those are believed to have been on diplomatic business).

Israeli officials have no doubt that obtaining visas has been one of the main factors keeping the flow of Egyptian visitors artificially low. But other important factors include a genuine lack of interest among Egyptians in visiting Israel, and Egypt's much lower average income. Some Egyptian professional groups have also opted to have no contact at all with their Israeli counterparts.

In the key area of trade, the imbalance has also been marked with Egypt selling Israel oil worth around $600m (about £317m) a year, while Israel's exports to Egypt by the end of last year had amounted to only $12m. This year, apart from a one-off $31m benzine deal connected directly with the oil sales, Israeli exports have totalled a paltry $7m.

Unfamiliarity and red tape explain some of the obstacles to normalization, but any commuter between Israel and Egypt quickly finds a very different attitude about the desirability of improving ties to the extent of those now existing between other former enemies like France and Germany.

Among Egyptians at every level of society, there is an individual enthusiasm to have no more war with Israel combined with a strong reluctance to encourage closer ties in everyday life. By contrast in Israel there is widespread anxiety that normal ties should be fast improved as a fair price for the hand-back of the Sinai (complete with oil wells, air bases and strategic passes).

Although the problems of peace remain formidable, there are still heartening daily reminders that the old divisions between Jew and Arab are slowly crumbling. The most memorable I have come across in recent weeks was the sight of an El Al hostess presenting her personal condolences to an Egyptian passenger about the murder of President Sadat less than 24 hours earlier. The Egyptian diplomat was obviously moved, and replied graciously—in fluent Hebrew.

Christopher Walker

The Times guide to the second flight of the space shuttle Columbia

A 50 per cent cloud-over at Cape Canaveral could force a postponement of the Columbia launch.

But even if the Florida sun is shining, the shuttle will still lift off under a cloud.

NASA is threatened by severe cuts in its budget, which threaten its entire mission. It is as if the shuttle will rise today, the *New York Times* has said, on the ruins of the civil space programme.

"Who needs the shuttle?" grumpy people ask. The even more grumpy ask: "who needs the Space programme?". Few people have a real grasp of how extensive, complex, continuous, and far-reaching in its ambitions the space programme is.

The exploration and use of space is still in its infancy, but it is already more varied than can be guessed from the few dramatic events which are publicized.

NASA has five missions. Here is the official description of its underlying mission in space science: "Space science deals with the most fundamental questions we can ask about ourselves, our origins and our destiny. Who are we? Where did we come from? Where are we going? Are we alone?" What other government agency can legitimately define its mission in such language.

These questions have been "at the core of human concern since the most primitive times", as NASA says, but men could previously observe the universe only through "the dirty basement windows of the atmosphere." Now we are outside those dirty windows, seeing things unguessed and unimagined before, those who wish to curtail space exploration are content to go on seeing through dirty windows.

This one mission of NASA is space science, composed of four programmes. The barest summary of each gives some idea of the comprehensiveness of NASA's task:

1. The astrophysics programme seeks answers to the questions: What is the size, scope and structure of the universe? What is our place in it? How did it begin? Is it unchanging? Does it evolve? Will it come to an end?


Colonel Joe Engle (left) and Captain Richard Truly

2. The planetary programme studies the origins, evolution and current state of our solar system, and the origins and evolution of life. It may give us "an insight into what the future has in store for our own planet."

3. The solar terrestrial programme studies the processes that generate energy in the sun and transform and transport that energy to earth.

4. The life sciences programme seeks to ensure the health, well-being and effective performance of humans in space. Although the knowledge gained in space is already used to further medicine and biology on earth, the ultimate possibility is "to break human dependence on earth's environment".

In other words, space would become a habitable place for humans. The furthest purpose is stated in a report of a government agency.

This objective is stated in such bald and even awkward language that one almost passes over it as if it were a request for funds to provide school lunches: "so that a variegated segment of the population can participate directly in space flight, and to develop the foundation for the extended presence of, and extended operations by, human beings in space". Will Earth's breeding peoples travel and live there?

The other missions of NASA — terrestial applications, energy technology, space technology, and aeronautics — are "to understand and forecast environmental behaviour", and "to assess the productivity of earth's surface for both renewable and unrenewable resources".

Even if one considers one of NASA's programmes in aeronautics — "to continue development of the technology for advanced turboprop aircraft" — most of our lives are, or will be affected by it. The charter of NASA establishes that one of its primary tasks is to "improve the usefulness, performance, speed, safety and efficiency" of aircraft is using its experience and research with space vehicles, for example, to try to find ways of stopping planes from burning when they crash. We would all welcome that.

NASA's programme plan for fiscal year 1981-85, which is submitted to Congress, is 233 pages long, each of them filed with the projects, vast and small, which need years of experiment and research. It is these which have consistently been subject, over the years, to arbitrary changes in its budget. But no summary of these captures the meaning of the exploration of space.

Henry Fairlie

The testing of a round-trip space ship

The launch

The five day flight of the spacecraft Columbia begins for astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly 3 hours and 30 minutes before the launch into space. That is the time when the list of operations of the 73-hour countdown reads: "T -3 hours 30 minutes. Wake up flight crew for breakfast and suiting."

For those watching the event live, or on television, curiosity probably does not turn into wrapped attention until the clock says T -9 minutes. Then, all being well, the launch director says the words over the intercom, which are also engraved on a button he pushes simultaneously: "Go-for-launch".

The final stage of the countdown moves into its automatic stage. The access arm used by the crew is retracted. With five minutes to go, the auxiliary power units in the orbiter are started and the spaceship switches from reliance on ground services for its supplies to self-sufficiency.

The tanks containing oxygen fuel are slowly brought to full pressure. Occasional wisps of vapour tell that the crucial moment is near. Next the liquid hydrogen tanks are brought under pressure and, with 28 seconds to go, two solid rocket motors strapped either side of the vehicle are switched into a state of readiness.

At T-7seconds, the main engines surge into action, straining on the eight hold-down posts that restrain the machine as it builds up to 90 per cent of its thrust. Then should come the last, urgent call of the flight director: "We have lift off".

At that moment, the whole of ground control transfers from the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida to Houston, more than 1,000 miles away. The next 45 minutes mark a most hectic period.

The crucial stages are clearing the tower at 6.5 seconds; beginning the pitch-over (7.3 seconds); the solid rockets separate at 2 minutes 7 seconds; the main engine cuts off at 8 minutes 39.4 seconds; the external tanks are jettisoned at 8 minutes 54.1 seconds and, for the next 34 minutes there are two orbital manouvres.

At 6 hours 20 minutes and 7 hours 9 minutes into the flight there are two more short bursts with the orbital manouvring system to put the spaceship into a circular orbit, at an inclination of 38 degrees and a height of 158 miles above the surface of the earth.

Safely home — just. The first trial showed up the worst faults in design. The major amendments include:
A. New tiles and graphite epoxy skin on pods;
B. Heat shield ablative skin covering elevons replaced;
C. Heat shield protecting engines during blast-off strengthened;
D. Components in Forward Reaction Control System modified;
E. Crevices in body insulation refilled and some replaced;
F. Manoeuvring system engine nozzle of left pod replaced.

The flight

Four days of tightly packed activity follows the launch. Even while the crew sleep, a constant stream of data flows from flight instruments and from experimental equipment to the ground controllers.

The first flight was to confirm the idea of putting a reusable spaceship into orbit. The purpose of the second mission is more to show the operational abilities of an orbiter-type vehicle. That is what the future customers — from the military, from commerce and industry and from academic research — are interested in.

Two pieces of equipment are to be tested as they will become routine items for astronauts, engineers or scientists working from the space platform created by the orbiter. The larger of the two is an immense robot arm, referred to as the remote manipulator system.

The mechanical limb complete with shoulder elbow joint, wrist and hand movement, is 15 metres long. The arm is designed to place or retrieve satellites and other devices in space. It will be able to drop items over the side into orbit and then collect them several weeks later. One such item is a miniature scientific laboratory known as the space pallet, which, on this flight, is bolted into the Columbia's payload bay and holds five experiments which the astronauts will carry out when the doors stretching the length of the fuselage are open.

The five experiments are:

- Measuring the distribution of carbon monoxide in the troposphere.
- Recording spectral "signatures" of rocks to identify mineral deposits.
- Mapping areas of the ocean that support an abundance of algae and fish stocks.
- Obtaining geological data of faults in the ground.
- Carrying out rapid surveys of areas to pick out unusual features that require detailed study.

In addition to those five experiments, two other projects are stowed in the astronaut's cabin. With one, Engle and Truly will take pictures of thunderstorms and lightning flashes for meteorologists to study to find out more about the earth's weather. And one of the astronaut lockers contains sunflower seeds which have germinated. The crew will measure the rate they grow in space and how much water they need.

Escape routes

In an incident on the pad immediately prior to lift off, the crew has a type of breaches buoy for sliding down to a protective bunker. Loss of control or impending catastrophe during early ascent up to 100,000ft calls for crew ejection. Loss of two main engines prior to seven minutes into flight also calls for ejection.

Four other contingencies allow for possible incidents after that:

1. Return-to-launch-site abort is an immediate return to Cape Canaveral if, say, one or more main engines shuts down early in the flight. Columbia and the external fuel tank would be flown in a pitch-around manoeuvre and pointed back along the ground track. Engine power would be used to kill the eastward velocity and reverse the direction until the space centre could be reached by gliding.

2. Press-to-Rota is a scheme if a trans-Atlantic abort occurs. The crew would steer toward a position to allow gliding to a runway at the US Naval Air Station at Rota in Spain.

3. Abort-once-around would be used in an engine shut-down. It would allow completion of almost one orbit, coming down at the Edwards Air Force Base, California.

4. Abort-to-orbit is the preferred procedure if the thrust of the engines and manoeuvring system is enough to reach a minimal 194 kilometre orbit.

Improvements

Few modifications have been needed to prepare the spacecraft Columbia for its flight. The principal concern of the test flight in April was with the effectiveness of the new heat shield, consisting of thousands of small tiles made from a light-weight synthetic substance, which is to guard the skin of the spacecraft from reaching temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees centigrade.

Most of the damage occurred from the buffeting at launch, and from a combination of frost, ice and thermal insulation debris from the external fuel tank. In repairs, 350 tiles were replaced, another 800 were removed and made more dense, and 2,000 were renovated.

There was also some damage to the underlying insulating felt in sections where the tiles had been dislodged. But Mr George Page, director of the shuttle operation, said recently that the thermal insulation had performed above expectations. He added that the major improvement in equipment and procedures for the second flight is being made not on Columbia but on the launch platform.

During the first launch the shock waves from the rocket's exhaust nearly caused structural damage. So hundreds of thousands of gallons of water are to be poured into the base of the launch pad just before the engines start, creating a curtain to smother the shock waves.

The 98-ton Columbia was returned to the Kennedy Space Centre at Cape Canaveral, on the back of a jumbo jet, two weeks after it had landed at Edwards Air Force Base, in California. Engineers spent two weeks examining the equipment on board, dismantling items that astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen had reported as giving trouble.

These included the failed Waste Management System and a faulty heater bed on Auxiliary Power Unit 2. Both have been replaced.

The three main engines were overhauled in place, but the high pressure fuel pumps on each of them were removed for inspection. They were in perfect order.

A number of boxes of electronics have been replaced. Most were part of the orbiter's instrumentation system, used to send commands to other components on the shuttle or to control the electrical power distribution system.

Alterations for the second journey include moving the development flight instrument bay — which records the effects of launch, orbit activities and reentry — to make room for the first scientific payload to be carried by the shuttle.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The first forty-five minutes

Time	Event	Speed
43 mins 4.4 secs	OM-2 CUT-OFF	16,554 mph (121)
41 mins 51.4 secs	OM-2	16,473 mph (120.7)
11 mins 56.4 secs	OM-1 CUT-OFF	16,730 mph (71)
10 mins 33.4 secs	ORBITAL MANOEUVRE (OM)-1	16,646 mph (68.1)
8 mins 54.1 secs	EXTERNAL TANK JETTISON	16,686 mph (64.2)
6 mins 39.4 secs	MAIN ENGINE CUT-OFF	16,668 mph (63.7)
2 mins 7 secs	SOLID ROCKETS SEPARATE	2,870 mph (27.3 nautical miles high)
7.3 seconds	BEGIN PITCHOVER	80.5 mph
6.6 seconds	CLEAR TOWER	74.3 mph

Today BBC1 11:50am Live coverage of the launch on News After Noon with Martin Bell at Cape Canaveral. Lift-off is expected at 12:30pm. Programme ends 1pm.

Next Monday BBC1 4:20pm Live coverage of the landing on John Craven's Newsround Special at 4:20pm. Reports from Reg Turnill at Mission Control, Houston. Programme ends 4:40pm.

The context

Two more test flights of Columbia are planned. Then activity should accelerate repidly: seven flights are intended in 1983, nine in 1984, leading to 19 in 1986 and up to 50 the next year. By then four shuttles, including Columbia, will be at work at Cape Canaveral for NASA and at the Vandenberg Air Force Base California, for the military.

The excitement about this hectic future obscures some of the implications of choosing the shuttle system on which to gamble the United States' future, and perhaps mastery, in space.

The first flight of the shuttle in April demonstrated the enormous edge which the American aerospace industry has in technology over the Soviet Union. Yet that advantage has not given the United States the upper hand in the control of space.

Comparison of the American and Russian space efforts is like trying to predict the examination results, or an erratic but brilliant student and a moderate but doggedly determined one. As much by persistence as by technological innovation, the Soviet Union has taken command of the earth orbit by the installation of its manned Salyut space stations.

On the other hand, in the field of commercial and civil research satellites, American-inspired technology has revolutionized the world's communications and television services. It has transformed the meteorological sciences, navigation and geological and agricultural development.

The reusable shuttle is intended to replace the expendable rocket launchers, which break up and fall back to earth after they have propelled their payloads into orbit. The inducement to change from expendable to reusable vehicles lies mainly in the cost to the customers. It should cut the price of putting one kilogram of satellite into orbit from more than £1,000 to nearer £100.

It is almost a matter of cheaper-by-the-dozen. The huge cargo bay of a shuttle will be filled with satellites and instruments that would otherwise need up to 10 rockets to reach space with today's launchers. Moreover, much larger satellites are now a practical proposition.

But there are drawbacks. Most current satellites, particularly for communications and meteorological work, are designed to be long and thin to fit into the streamline fairing of launchers like to Thor-Delta, the current work-horses of space.

To make payloads like communications satellites economically suitable for the shuttle they must be redesigned to be short and fat. The launch vehicle experts of Nasa maintain that with multiple cargoes on one launch, the customers should be able to cut their overall costs for satellites to about one-third of present costs.

The existing high price is not entirely attributed to the type of rockets, but is in part due to the added development and manufacturing costs imposed on the satellite to fit into those launchers.

By 1969 two things had happened. Technology of spy satellites had advanced to extend the life of the spacecraft in orbit, and Nasa had decided to create an even larger space station than that devised by the Department of Defence by converting unused Saturn rockets, of the Apollo moon programme, into Skylab. The MOL was cancelled but the reconnaisance ideas that lay behind it were not.

One of the main sections of the intended MOL space platform became the round, fat satellite, 15 metres long with a six metre diameter aerial, which forms the Big Birds.

Pearce Wright

Defence role

Cape Canaveral

As the dust settles — providing all goes well — from the 215 mph landing of the 102-ton space shuttle Columbia at the Edwards air force base in California next week, there will be quiet smiles of satisfaction at the United States Defence Department.

This is the flight that will end the throwaway space age, heralding a new era of space technology that should make the deafening roar of a shuttle take-off almost commonplace. The inaugural mission in April proved that Columbia worked. The five-day orbit that begins today will make the re-usable space vehicle a reality. The space ships of science fiction will have become a science fact, offering a cheaper, easier method of getting men, machines and military hardware into space than putting them on top of a rocket and shooting them at the sky like a bullet from a gun.

But without military support, particularly from the Air Force, it is unlikely that the first true space ship with a controlled landing would have been built. The shuttle has proved an expensive project for the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa), coming out 30 per cent over budget at $9,900m. That may be small when compared with the $183,000m President Reagan recently proposed to spend on strategic nuclear weapons, but for scientific research it is huge.

The Defence Department saw in the shuttle a cheaper, easier, more reliable method of getting its spy guidance and early warning satellites into space than by attaching them to $75m disposable rockets. It also saw the possibility of using them to put highly futuristic weaponry into space, including devices that could possibly put an enemy surveillance satellite out of action or even serve as an anti-ballistic missile system.

The Soviet Union has claimed consistently that the space shuttle is mainly a military vehicle which could lead to an arms race in space. In fact, the greatest use of the 60 by 15 feet cargo bay is likely to be for the placing, repairing and replacement of the commercial communications satellites which, among other things, provide the instant television pictures live from almost anywhere in the world.

But the Pentagon interest has grown rather than lessened, and although there are military doubts on the wisdom of using a system which has yet to prove itself fully, and which for four years at least will rely on a single spacecraft, there is concern that military plans could push other scientific and technological study into the background.

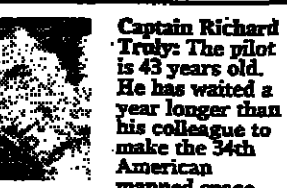
Nicholas Hirst

The astronauts

Colonel Joe Engle: The Commander for the flight is 49 and joined Nasa from the United States Air Force in 1966. His recreations include big game hunting, flying World War II fighter aircraft, backpacking and athletics. The nearest he came to a space mission was when selected as one of the back-up crew of the Apollo 14 journey to the moon more than 10 years ago.

Colonel Engle was a test pilot for the Nasa-USAF X-15 rocket research plane before he transferred to the astronaut corps. On three occasions he exceeded an altitude of 50 miles, and that height qualifies a pilot for astronaut rating.

Colonel Engle has flown over 135 different types of aircraft, 25 of them fighters, during his career, logging more than 10,000 hours flying time. His partner on this flight has logged 6,000 hours, but almost exclusively in military jets.




Captain Richard Truly: The pilot is 43 years old. He has waited a year longer than his colleague to make the 34th American manned space flight. From 1965 to 1969 Richard Truly was transferred by the US Navy to a team assembled to train for flights in the USAF Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL), a project for building a military manned reconnaissance space station.

When the scheme was cancelled, he joined the astronauts at the Johnson Space Centre, at Houston, as support crew for the Skylab mission that followed the Apollo flights. But the programme ended before he had a chance to fly.

Both men are familiar with the shuttle. They carried out the early proving flights when the first version of the shuttle, the orbiter Enterprise, was strapped on top of a Boeing 747 for aerodynamic measurements. They then made five free flights launched from the same carrier to test unpowered glide, approach and landing techniques.

The Times Profile/Laurence Martin

Arms and the lecturer

It is an accident and an irony that Professor Laurence Martin, vice-chancellor of Newcastle University, should be delivering the first of this year's Reith Lectures on BBC Radio 4 next Wednesday, Armistice Day. His theme is Armed Force In The Modern World.

Events have moved swiftly since Martin was first approached nearly 18 months ago by the BBC as a suitable candidate to give the most prestigious series of talks on the wireless which commemorate the corporation's sternly Calvinist founding father.

Martin's first thought was to deliver a series of homilies urging his listeners to wake up to the major issues of armament, disarmament, and all the military manifestations of global politics. But his listeners have woken up of their own accord, jarred into uneasy consciousness by Reagan, Poland, the proposed siting of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe, and the burgeoning renaissance of the nuclear disarmament campaign across the continent.

"Now the last thing people want to be told is to wake up", Martin told me. "I have to alter my tack and tell them instead to become better informed on the issues involved."

It will not have escaped notice that the selection of Professor Martin was entirely unattended by any fuss, controversy, or confused and embarrassed last-minute withdrawal of invitation, of the kind that surrounded Professor E. P. Thompson, the apostle of disarmament, when he was put up as a candidate for Reith's television equivalent, the Dimbleby Lecture.

Martin is much more of an establishment figure, although he does not care to be regarded as such. "Realism compels me to believe that other people will regard me as a hawk rather than a dove. But I regard myself as neither; I am a realist. I regard both hawks and doves as excesses."

He is none the less amused that, following the clumsy withdrawal of Thompson's invitation, Dr Nicholas Humphrey crept on to BBC television and delivered the only slightly less prestigious Bronowski Lecture on disarmament in terms that would have done credit to Thompson himself.

Martin is the 53-year-old son of a Cornish schoolteacher whose native West Country burr now lies deep beneath an overlay of fast-spoken East Coast American twang, contracted from 16 years at Yale and Johns Hopkins Universities and the Massachussetts Institute of Technology. A scholarship took him from St Austell Grammar School to Cambridge in 1945, when he was 17 and all his contemporaries were 35 with the Military Cross. It gave him, he concedes, a certain respect for the military.

The tutelage of J. H. Plumb gave him an upper second and an interest in American diplomatic history which he went on to pursue at Yale after three years' national service as an RAF flying officer. The experience, he says, taught him a high degree of caution on the efficiency of the military machine.

While he was at MIT in 1957 the Russians launched the first Sputnik. Panic gripped the States, and the MIT campus in particular, as the threat of potential Soviet technological superiority was perceived for the first time.

As a response Martin, then lecturing in international politics and diplomatic history, set up a seminar in what was then the extremely rare academic discipline of strategic studies. He has remained one of its leading practitioners ever since, although he freely expresses doubts about whether it should be an academic discipline at all.

He came home to take up the world's oldest chair of international politics at the University of Wales, where he introduced wargaming as a teaching aid, and proceeded to King's College, London, and the chair of war studies. Were it to be instituted today, Martin says, it would be called the chair of peace studies.

Peace, he is fond of saying, would be no problem were it not for war.

"I do not regard the situation as hopeless; you do not have to be a naive optimist to entertain hope. Nevertheless I am something of a pessimist; I see it as my duty to entertain the grounds for pessimism, for only then can you sow the seeds of optimism." Nuclear weapons, he believes, have made the question of war and peace vastly more important, but they have not made it any easier to solve.

"There is a terrible tendency, in Britain at least, to believe that every problem has a solution, and that there will always be someone to solve it. But it is not true; people ask for the incompatible, wanting lower interest rates and higher wages at the same time." He regards the desire for peace without arms as equally incompatible.

"I think the unilateralist movement is a dangerous one, but it is not entirely a negative force. It has at least forced Western policymakers to think much harder about questions of defence, and it is an indication of the widespread frustration among young people at the apparent lack of easy solutions."

"I shall try to show that many of the things people take for granted just are not true. The very phrase 'arms race' is a bad metaphor; it is neither fast enough nor competitive enough to be a race, and it is not the heart of the problem."

The very fact that he is trying to approach the horrifying subject coolly is itself a problem; as Martin readily recognizes, many of his listeners feel that the prospect of annihilation is a subject that ought to be treated emotionally at all times; it is too important to be left to dry reason.

The nearer he comes to current political thinking, the less academically dry Martin becomes, as personal opinion intrudes.

"I admire Kissinger greatly. He managed to transfer much of what he had learned as an academic into practice as a statesman. But he is the most tremendous egotist, and I do not by any means agree with everything he did."

President Carter, Martin feels, was "an aberration. He distilled to the point of idiocy the lessons of Vietnam. He uttered some extremely naive doctrines, but he was just beginning to learn when he was ousted from office."

And what of the present incumbent at the White House? "With Reagan, I am concerned that there is a large element of hyperbole, and a great deal of silly rhetoric about. Some of it is desirable, if only to show up the excessive expectations of detente.

"American foreign policy goes in great swings; we are witnessing one at present, and it is very much out of step with European thinking. There is a danger of Europe reacting too strongly against it."


Laurence Martin: a realist above all.

He is an experienced broadcaster, having cut his teeth on a local station in the United States, where he was hired to comment on current affairs on a hideously- named programme, "Religion At The Newsdesk". He got the job, he says, because the station bosses were fed up having all their religious programmes run by Roman Catholics.

Always anxious to tone down his establishment image, he states with some pride that some of his attacks on Senator Joseph McCarthy were taken off the air. "I might also say that the only political party in this country which has ever offered me a job was the Labour Party."

It was Denis Healey, as defence secretary, who tried to hire Martin to head a long-range planning group at the Ministry of Defence, but a general election put paid to the scheme. Martin is not entirely sorry: "British civil servants do not take too kindly to the presence of outsiders trying to tell them what they think they know best. It is so different from American government, where outsiders can move in and out with great ease".

But Martin is an accepted figure in military cirles, a fact which tends to reinforce his establishment image. His ultimate test was to lecture to a room full of 140 Nato admirals, all in full uniform, in Norfolk, Virginia, and actually receive applause at the end.

"After 25 years lecturing on the subject of defence studies, it is inevitable that one gets close to the military establishments."

The vice-chancellorship of Newcastle, which he has held since 1978, he regards in some ways as his first real job. But if all his nuclear pessimism is justified, will it not also be his last? He answers with the ancient joke of the man, believing himself the sole survivor of the holocaust, jumping to his death from the top of the Empire State Building, only to hear the phone ringing on the 68th floor.

"I believe we have made the jump, and that the ground is there beneath us. What we must do is to keep pushing the ground further and further away."

Alan Hamilton

Professor Laurence Martin is interviewed by Michael Charlton on BBC Radio 4 tonight at 7.45. The first of his six Reith Lectures is broadcast at the same time next Wednesday.

Television

Beyond redemption

This autumn's Play for Today series has got off to a shaky start. First came a cosy piece of left-wingery, dressed up in a wonderful production, by Trevor Griffiths. Next came a watery fiasco which should have been spotted, and stopped, long before it went into the schedules. Last night's offering, Rose Tremain's **A Room for the Winter** (BBC 1), was an ambitious piece of writing which in the event fell far short of its target.

The story concerned a South African writer-revolutionary, his current lover, his ex-lover, his alcoholic friend, and his Jamaican landlady. A, after betraying B, was himself betrayed by C, and together with D was at length evicted (=betrayed) by E.

In theory, it was very depressing. In fact, it was so depressing that one was forced to laugh. Like the reverse image of a Feydeau farce, it constantly lived down to one's expectations. Since all the lovers were males who kept coming out with lines like "James, I've got to tell you about Guy", and since there was a great deal of women's magazine-style nuzzling and whimpering, the serious things which the author wanted to say, about politics as well as sex, got lost in a miasma of lugubriousness. This was itself muddied by totally implausible casting, and deepened by horribly "sensitive" direction. Could this play, in different hands, have been saved? I doubt it.

Can America be saved from the consequences of her "national sin", abortion? David Frost spent an entertaining and disturbing hour trying to establish the answer, which was a conditional yes. The condition, of course, was that Americans heed the words of their new ayatollahs and make a smart right turn in morals and politics.

Onward Christian Soldiers — The Moral Majority (YTV) offered clear evidence that the developing Islamic countries are not the only ones rushing back into the Middle Ages. America too is being led into dark unreason, by burly, smiling figures in smart-suits who believe that a deluge of Russian missiles will be God's judgment on those guilty of "secular humanism, immorality, and decaydence" (note the pronunciation).

Heaps of books, by such corrupting influences as Orwell, Vonnegut, Malamud, Salinger, and Shakespeare, are burnt on triumphal pyres while excited maidens cry "praise the Lord" and "Satan hates this, but God is really *super*-happy!" Born-again criminals lend their fortunes to the crusade, and God's own people troop out of the closet, armed with marketing techniques and computer lists of sympathetic names, to clobber any politician tainted with the merest whiff of liberalism.

"All the world's problems have their answer in that simple book", says a beaming Reagan at a fundamentalist rally. Science and philosophy now point to the "special creation" of this earth, so out goes fuddy-duddy evolution. There are new lists of don'ts for schoolchildren — don't discuss values or political issues; if anyone asks you a question beginning "Do you think" or "What is your opinion of", refuse to answer.

Ten years ago the left were on the rampage. Now they are reaping a terrible harvest. Can anyone prevent the clock being turned back centuries? One fervently hopes so.

Michael Church

Theatre

Favourite Nights

Lyric, Hammersmith

Seeking some reason for the appearance of this feeble piece on the Lyric's main stage, I can only imagine that it promised an interesting extension of Stephen Poliakoff's studies of desolate provincial night life to the equally seedy West End scene, and that, at least on paper, it offered a peach of a part for Susan Tracy.

She plays a girl-about-town who spends her days teaching English to foreign businessmen, and her nights escorting them around the gaming tables; though whether she does this to keep them at arm's length or because she is a hopelessly addicted gambler is never clear. The main thing about Catherine is that she is the star child of a Jewish family, loaded with all the gifts the good fairies can bring, who now cultivates a poised mask to conceal the fact that she is pouring her talents down the drain.

Rattigan could have got a good play out of her. What Mr Poliakoff does is to take her through a day that fatally attempts to combine her family background with her life in the school and the casino. The climax of the plot, in which she has her first big gambling loss and rampages through the casino broom cupboard degutting handbags and Hoovers in search of enough cash to go back to the table, would be a sure-fire scene in a well-made play. Here its effect is sabotaged by all the loose ends that are left lying about.

Catherine has to go through the day with her kid sister Sara (Gwynneth Strong, in jeans and T-shirt) tagging along. She has to combine the drama of the gambling room with an affair with the croupier (John Duttine). She has to cope with her latest businessman, a masterful Austrian (Peter Postlethwaite) whose command of English comes and goes according to the author's requirements. There is also a worried old father in the background, banging on about Sara's exam results, which run neck and neck with the roulette wheel.

None of the separate bits fit properly together. Members of the party are always being abandoned while Catherine goes off to attend to urgent business elsewhere. Characters are left hovering aimlessly at the edge of the group.

Dialogue and action alike get repeatedly stuck in a groove of repetition, particularly in the inherently undramatic scenes of a scripted game of chance. ("Ooh! You're not putting all that on one number!" etc).

Miss Tracy has the impossible task of conveying sexual fascination, intelligence, and inner turmoil with lines consisting mainly of stonewalling interrogatives. Peter James's production takes place against a series of brocaded walls doing duty simultaneously for a hotel lobby and the casino.

Irving Wardle

Concert

RPO/Weller

Royal Festival Hall

On Monday we were celebrating the bicentenary of Vincent Novello, founder of the publishing house which still bears his name. It might have been appropriate to have marked the occasion with a performance of Messiah sung from battered copies in the company's old Pullman livery *familiar to all members of* choral societies, or with one of the Haydn or Mozart masses which Vincent Novello introduced to this country in the early nineteenth century.

Instead the programme was framed by symphonies by his revered Mozart and his young friend Mendelssohn, surrounding music by composers associated with the firm of Novello in more recent times: Elgar and Thea Musgrave.

Musgrave's piece, commissioned for this concert, was *Peripeteia* which takes its title from Schoenberg but little else. The style indeed is very much Musgrave's own, confident and clear in expressive focus, big and dramatic in form. The piece begins decisively propelled by a string theme, which seems at once to bound, to soar and to yearn.

This is music dissatisfied with itself, and though the composer offers it plentiful contrasting variety, particularly in passages revealing woodwind soloists, it bolts *towards its own catastrophe*. As the title promises, a harsh chord stops it short, and after the smoke has cleared there remain only detached echoes and memories.

This very straightforward piece, admirably concieved for a single hearing, was conducted by the composer and boldly projected by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Walter Weller strode the podium for the rest of the concert, and showed in all three works the same maddening knack of pulling marvellous ideas out of the air *and then repeating them until* they became commonplace.

Even so it was good to hear Elgar's Introduction and Allegro done with such flexibility and adorned with both strength and subtlety of texture, and if Mozart's G Minor symphony was often too *mechanically forceful*, the performance of Mendelssohn's "Italian" allowed a lot of beautiful wind colour to shine through.

Paul Griffiths

Cinema

Dictatorship of the will

Mephisto, based on Klaus Mann's novel about an actor who apparently sold his soul to the Third Reich, opens in London tomorrow. George Perry went to Vienna to talk to the director of the film, Istvan Szabo and its star, Klaus Maria Brandauer

There was a brief reunion in Vienna last weekend for Istvan Szabó, whose *Mephisto* opens at the Gate Camden tomorrow, and his star, the Austrian actor *Klaus Maria* Brandauer. The director had arrived from Budapest for a screening of his earlier film, *Confidence*, which is also expected to surface soon at one of the Gates, and which received an Academy Award nomination. It was a highlight of a Hungarian Film Week in Vienna, and he was there to debate with the audience.

His new film, already a huge success where it has been shown in Europe and at the New York Film Festival, is his most-ambitious work, a West German-Hungarian production with a cast from East and West. Its starting point is the novel that Klaus Mann, son of Thomas, wrote in 1936, a *roman à clef* about an actor who seemingly embraces the Nazi regime to further his art, and rises to be the most-influential player and director of the day. The prototype was Gustav Gründgens, who not only married Klaus Mann's sister, but had a homosexual involvement with the novelist. He survived the war with his theatrical reputation more or less intact, and the novel was not published until the mid-1970's more than *a decade* after his death. Mann himself committed suicide in 1949.

Szabo is anxious that it should not be thought he has merely filmed the novel. It has served as the springboard for his interpretation, and the screenplay that he wrote in *collaboration* with Peter Dobai goes much further than Mann in examining the dilemma of an artist seeking to discover how he can function within a totalitarian system. Szabó, after all, is able to apply the wisdom of more than 40 years' hindsight.

The title of the piece, from Gründgen's most-famous role of Mephisto in Goethe's *Faust*, played in chalk-white make-up and bald skull, is ambiguous, for the central figure, called Hendrick Höfgen by Mann and magnetically portrayed by Klaus Maria Brandauer, is both Mephistopheles and a Faust who has sold his soul to the Third Reich.

"This hero," said Szabó, "is a special character — a man who likes success, but not only likes it, must have it, lives for it. That is why he is always on the offensive. Every second he must fight for success. But he is not a chameleon, because his sense of integrity is not changing *on* the surface. He is like a lover — or a woman who thinks that she can keep her integrity even when she is seduced. His talent is not enough!"

Szabo, now 43, a graduate of the Budapest Academy of Film and Theatre Art 20 years ago, selected Brandauer for the role on the strength of his prominence in the Austrian theatre, where he is at the top of his profession both as an actor and director. There was an immediate rapport between the two men, and they held long dialogues analyzing and establishing the character of Höfgen before the camera turned.

Brandauer shows him developing from neophyte, a fresh newcomer bitten by the bug, into an artist who quite believably can hold a critical, sophisticated audience entranced with his performance. *The acting of the business of* acting itself, the depiction of a style developing from raw inexperience into superior accomplishment, is something that Brandauer does very well. But he shows that the man offstage is a dazzling charmer, a transparent opportunist, a social climber, a user of people, particularly women, to assist his struggle to the top. He is a man possessed, not by a political belief in fascism, but a frenzied need to serve his art.

He has the desire to be loved, and the vulnerability of one who cannot love in return. "He is always striving for the light," says Szabó. "Watch how he edges out of the shadow into the spotlight. It is important for him to have more and more light."

Brandauer is 37, and grew up in a small Styrian village in sight of the Alps. "I never doubted that I should be an actor", he said. "Every so often a mobile projector would visit my *village* and I would watch the films with fascination." He studied at the Stuttgart Academy of Music and Dramatic Art and made his stage debut in 1963 with the Türingen Landestheater. His home is in Vienna, and he is a pillar of *the* Viennese Burgtheater, making occasional forays into other centres of the German-speaking world, such as Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Zurich. He is now making a two-part film of a Schnitzler play for Austrian television, a production which is directed by his wife.

There is a significant sequence in *Mephisto* when, as the Nazis gain power, Höfgen has the chance to leave Germany, just as many fellow artists remove themselves to France, England, the United States. But he cannot bring himself to do so, because it is the German language, not a political system, that is the mainspring of his work. David Robinson, *The Times* film critic, has advanced the unpopular but accurate proposition that no artist in German films and theatre in the 1930s left the country simply out of protest at the regime. The many who went into exile were forced, usually on racial grounds, to leave, or face the inevitability of never being allowed to work at their calling again.

But those who were not considered undesirable made their compromises of varying degrees and went on working. Robinson actually appears in *Mephisto*, in a role cast with a certain regard for type, as *The Times* drama critic of the 1930s, and is first seen congratulating Höfgen for his gifted performance, then later in Paris actually administering a physical rebuke to him for the betrayal of his artistic ideals. (Szabó agreed that for an Englishman to slap a famous German's face in a Paris cafe was perhaps unusual, but for a *Times* critic to display such non-objectivity, particularly considering the historical stance of the newspaper (in the age of appeasement, was far-fetched, but certainly effective in dramatic terms). Szabó is fond of casting non-professional faces if he feels that they are right, and clearly the tentacles of Equity cannot reach as far as Budapest.

"Your must please remember that I am Brandauer, not Höfgen", said Brandauer, but as he said it, he used the same smiling expression and glinting eyes that he uses in the film when turning on the charm. Unlike the calm, unobtrusive Szabó, Brandauer is a demonstrative talker, given to gestures, arm-patting, sudden changes of voice timbre, and will occasionally leap to his feet and stride across the room to emphisise a point.

He admits that playing Hfgen made a deep imprint on his actor's psyche. "I know what Höfgen means about working outside the German language. I would like to do it, play in English, but at present I would be unsure. It is necessary for me to act in my own language. I have worked in France. Then I learnt the lines like a parrot. Between takes someone came up to me and asked me some intricate question in French, having just heard me *being* word-perfect. All I could do was mutter: "Pardonnez-moi, mais je suis malade..." and rush for the toilet.

"But it is not often that an actor gets such a part as Höfgen. It was a tremendous role. The film was not made in consecutive sequences, so it was necessary to keep a very firm control on the character and where he stood in relation to that part of the story. István and I always responded very well and we would really like to work again together. I am usually very busy, but he likes to take plenty of time between his projects, reading books, going to exhibitions. For that I envy him."

Despite its epic length of 160 minutes, *Mephisto* is by no means an extravagant film. Lajos Koltai has photographed Budapest ingeniously *to make it an* acceptable surrogate for Hamburg, Berlin and even Paris, and Szabó can by the skilful arranging of signs and props evoke convincing settings. Particularly effective is a gala ball in a marbled hall festooned with swastikas — the glamorous facade of the Nazi horror encapsulated *in* a scene of swirling dancers in evening dress celebrating the General, the butcher, and providing Höfgen with unease, the realization that he has come to serve evil in spite of his intention to keep his art aloof from the machinations of the state.

"We saw many films, said Szabó," and, especially Leni Riefenstahl's *Triumph of the Will*. That showed very clearly how well the Nazi period was stage-managed. I wanted to show how its was possible for people to be captivated, and how this man could defer to such things in order to gain acceptance, for only in acceptance can he find security.

"Yes, you could say that this is a film about a man who has his price, and what a price is".

Karl Maria Brandauer in Mephisto : selling his soul to the Nazis

Opera



Amina (Ileana Cotrubas)

La Sonnambula

Covent Garden

This revival of Bellini's charming rustic tale of the young lady who walked in her sleep is the first at the Royal Opera House for ten years. It was surely chosen for Ileana Cotrubas's sake; very sensible, too, and intelligence has also been shown in the casting of the other principal roles. *For conductor Covent* Garden turned to Cotrubas's husband and musical coach, Manfred Ramin, a Karajan expro tegé from West Berlin.

Amina's music is florid and wide-ranging, composed for the great Giuditta Pasta, but essentially delicate, requiring just the sensibility and gentle shading of tone for which Cotrubas is so esteemed. Her cavatina, "Come per me sereno", went less than happily, with a beat in the voice, due to forcing, bulging phrases, and uncomfortable intonation on the voice's break of register. By the time *it was over, she had adjusted* her instrument to the dimensions of the auditorium. The two somnambulant scenes were exquisitely delivered, and her appearance was ideal for the part.

Amina also demands an expert musician in the *give-and-take of the various duets*, which are as beautiful as any of the solos. Cotrubas was happily matched with her Elvino, Dennis O'Neill, whose Pinkerton and Matteo have already been admired this year in the ROH, and who has the voice and the flair for *Bellini's graceful tenor music*, as indeed for the robuster melancholy of "Tutto e sciolto" in the first scene of the second act. I was sorry that Ramin allowed him to sustain his top D through dominant as well as tonic harmony at the end of that scene, an ugly and unmusical effect. I have seen him act to good purpose, but not here, though he looks a credible jolly, shambling farmer in the opening scene.

Cotrubas was also well partnered by Robert Lloyd as the amorous Lord of the Manor, a nicely aristocratic assumption, sturdily and cleanly sung, with a a stylish "Vi ravviso". The double-faced rival for Elvino's hand, Lisa the tavern-keeper, was strongly characterized by Elizabeth Gale, who has the stage to herself at the start of the opera in this production, *and who warmed to the* challenge of her later aria, "De lieti auguri".

Ramin conducted a dapper, sensitive account of Bellini's score, but could not keep stage and orchestra in close rapport, nor avoid some orchestral fluffs, though his beat looks clear and neat.

Evidently Filippo Sanjust, who designed and directed this production back in 1960 (for Joan Sutherland), was discontented with what he found. The settings have been altered, memory reckons not for the better: his cut-out rocks look like toy-theatre parodies, though the mountainscape at the back is handsome enough. His revised "production" (with Richard Gregson) lacks control, definition and style, an old-fashioned "shovel-on" (Shaw's phrase) that does the reputation of opera nothing but harm.

William Mann

Mozart and Salieri

King's Head

Since the last hearing of Rimsky-Korsakov's little opera in London at the Camden Festival in 1968, I believe its outline has become more widely familiar because it is a setting of the Pushkin text that served the inspiration, at least, for Peter Shaffer's *Amadeus*.

Shaffer's much-fuller version of the events that might have surrounded Mozart's death could, of course, copiously supplement the original with material from Mozart's letters and a dozen other sources; and it gives a far more detailed picture, right or wrong, (much of both, in fact) of Mozart's personality. Rimsky had one advantage, however: music.

His score is sensitive and eloquent. It uses eighteenth century idioms as a base, then departs from them to illuminate the characters — Salieri's more than Mozart's, for his monologues are powerful stuff, and it is partly those departures (perhaps also the hint of Russian speech rhythms) that make them so, as the eighteenth century language breaks down and extends under the pressures of the envy and bitterness he describes

While the starting point for Salieri's music is akin to, for example, the orchestral background of a dramatic accompanied recitative of Mozart's time, Mozart's own is more conventional, chattery figuration, suggestive of the banal, fun-loving creature we are asked to believe composed *Don Giovanni* and *Die Zauberflöte*, or indeed the stormily Beethovenian piece that the stage Mozart is required to play. It works pretty well, however.

The King's Head performance is modest, its accompainment confined to Richard Sisson's piano; the production by Christopher Webber on this small stage shows an apt hint of a late nineteenth-century view of a late eighteenth-century manner. Paul Whitmarsh did uncertain justice to Mozart, with his weighty tenor; his big moment, the solemn monologue after the poisoning, would have profited from tidier, more sensitive visionary singing. The famous Chaliapin role of Salieri, however, was done with warth and passion by Peter Savidge, who effectively conveyed the worldly musician driven to distraction by envy. There are further performances every lunchtime to Saturday.

Stanley Sadie

Interview

Where next for Caulfield?

Many artists — Henry Moore, Ben Nicholson, David Hockney, for example — seem to be, as people, very much of a piece with their work. With Patrick Caulfield, the subject of a major retrospective reviewed on this page yesterday by John Russell Taylor, there seems to be a gap between work and personality.

Looking at his calm, formalized, slightly ironic images of meticulously banal still-lives and interiors, one did not expect the friendly, nervous frankness of his manner as he talked in his studio by Primrose Hill in north west London, where he lives with his wife Pauline and their three young sons. "Perhaps one works contrary to one's nature, and suppresses things", he suggests diffidently. "Perhaps, if there is any tension in the pictures, it comes from that. I *am* quite a nervous person, but I work in a very precise way. I have often thought I do that because it is contrary to my disposition." To counteract it? "Perhaps. Maybe my work will change and become closer to my personality as it seems to other people — though I don't know whether that would be a good or a bad thing."

Certainly his more recent work has been a great deal more elaborate. "I felt I was rather playing on one note before, and holding back. I knew I could do other things with paint which were not evident in my earlier work." As his paintings have grown more complex, he has tried to simplify his screenprints, which are being shown at the Waddington Galleries in Cork Street, W1. The refining process required to produce a *simplified* image can however be as lengthy as the mechanical process of painting — "one can't pull them out of the bag one after the other".

Caulfield is an exceedingly slow worker, producing only two paintings and from four to six prints in an average year. Painting was easier when he was less questioning, and he hopes it will get easier again. People have become more critical now — the critics have in general been favourable, but questions of the 'where will he go next?' variety now tend to creep in. "Having the print thing moving in the opposite direction makes me feel less trapped". Though his paintings can cost up to £20,000 each and the prints up to £600, the low output means that his earnings usually lag behind the advances he draws from the Waddington Galleries, who take a good half in commission.



Patrick Caulfield: on a roundabout

His biggest private patrons have been Sydney and Francis Lewis, of Richmond, Virginia, notable *inter alia* for having built warehouses for their mail order business which look illusionistically as if they are falling down. The English buy too, and there is a waiting list.

The Caulfield odyssey started modestly. His parents were Lancashire-Irish, and he was brought up in Bolton. Both had worked in the cotton mills, but father, who had also been a miner, *switched during* World War II to the de Havilland aircraft factory at Bolton. After the war the family — Patrick has an elder brother — came down to London, and he went to Acton Central secondary modern school.

"It was for children not bright enough to get into the grammar school", he recalled. "They expected you to go into a bureaucratic office job. Shorthand was obligatory, and typing an option. I felt it was a waste of time, and the people who taught it were not very pleasant". He did however show a seemingly nonhereditary talent for art, reckoned he was best in the school, and decided to go to art school after national service. First came two years of odd jobs, including working in the design department of Crosse and Blackwell: one task was to varnish chocolates for display. It gave him a lasting love for Frank Dickens' cartoon character, Bristow: they would pass time with Bristow-like pranks like flicking rubber bands at pigeons on the office window ledge.

Eventually he decided he would have more money and control over his fate if he joined the RAF for three *years, and he settled down* — with the actors Richard Briers and Brian Murphy, among other genial misfits — as clerk (personnel) in charge of HQ coastal command's records in uncoastal Northwood, Middlesex, scarcely glimpsing an aeroplane, and struggling on a suburban train to Harrow School of Art two evenings a week. "It was the first time I had drawn from a model, and I felt very strange in my hairy uniform drawing this Michelin-type woman", he remembered.

Once demobbed, he repaired to Chelsea School of Art, despite parental misgivings — "but as there were no other prospects, it didn't really matter". Home was in the catchment area ofEaling's art school. A friend had, however, told him (correctly, it transpired) that there were lots of pretty, well-off girls at *Chelsea*, and he eventually qualified for a grant there by taking a bedsitter in West Kensington, paying his initial fees from his RAF savings.

In 1960 he went to the Royal College of Art, a year behind a brilliant intake which included David Hockney, R. B. Kitaj, Derek Boshier and Allen Jones. There was a general atmosphere of things going on, combined with a good deal of friction between staff and students, and he felt rather at a loss at first. He ended well, however, selling a good deal from his diploma exhibition (at £40 each). Lawrence Gowing invited him back to teach at Chelsea, where he met his future wife and earned enough to live on. Then Bryan Robertson asked him to show in the seminal *Young Generation* exhibition at the Whitechapel Gallery in 1964, and from then on he has moved steadily forwards.

Caulfield likes to talk about individual paintings, whose origin may lie in a postcard, tourist poster, interior-design magazine, flower catalogue, or simply in a title which has occurred to him. Yet he does not find it easy to generalize about what he calls, with self-deprecating noises, his "oblique approach to the human condition", or to analyse his ability to make the familiar memorable. "I haven't got a philosophy", he insists. "Really it's a matter of doing yet another painting, of getting on a roundabout. When you start the next one, you think you're really going to pull it off. Then something isn't quite right, and so on." Perhaps it is his attempt to impose formal perfection on humdrum subject matter that helps give his work its striking individuality.

Roger Berthoud

THE TIMES

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SIR MICHAEL'S NEXT TRICK

After victory, conciliation. Yesterday's majority vote by Leyland's car workers is unquestionably a victory for Sir Michael Edwardes. Once again he has forced his workforce to the point of facing closure or accepting management terms. Once again, it has worked. The margin is smaller than on previous occasions — six to four in this case. The confrontation has been that much closer to the edge of the precipice. But the result is still that good sense, or self-preservation, has prevailed. The shop stewards, who had favoured continuing the strike have now called it off. Barring local resentments, all Leyland's plants should soon be back in full production.

This crisis has been different from the previous confrontations with the shop stewards in several important respects. First, it was not part of a deliberate policy to force a pace of change in working practices or an effort to repulse disruptive shopfloor leadership, as was the case in the previous ballots and mass meetings. Rather it was a crisis precipitated by the action of the union negotiators themselves in suddenly moving to a call for strike action three weeks ago when the management made its initial 3.8 per cent offer. It was in reaction to this move that BL's board issued its letter warning of closure and brought the argument to an early head. And it was partly because they were struggling to recover from a body blow that their response may have seemed insensitive.

The sequence makes Sir Michael's actions less open to the criticism he has had from the unions and the Labour party. But it also suggests the problem he will more and more have to tackle. It lies in the nature of the shopfloor leadership at British Leyland. Leyland would be halted today, perhaps permanently shut, if it had been left to the shop stewards and the confusing leadership of Mr Alex Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union. British Leyland workers were saved from folly in large part by the wisdom and courage of Mr Terence Duffy and Sir John Boyd of the engineering union with help from Mr Len Murray who knows an empty purse when he sees one. It is as essential a part of a sensible strategy at British Leyland as it is in the pits. But the system is open to improvement; it seems to have thrown up an almost endless series of anomalies which are fertile ground for resentment and mischief. As BL now moves to a new era, with the introduction of its new LC-10 range of cars in a year's time, its management must revise the productivity scheme — and do it in association with the workforce.

This is the next challenge for the redoubtable Sir Michael. He has delighted British management by demonstrating once again that a workforce is not in the pockets of the militants. But it has been achieved by forcing them to think of the dole queue, by fear rather than by persuasion. Sir Michael has outguessed, outflanked and outfought the local leadership but in the end he has to deal with somebody. He has to find a structure of shopfloor participation which can arouse among the workforce a genuine loyalty and commitment to his strategy. The best immunity from infection is one produced by the body itself. Sir Raymond Pennock, the President of the Confederation of British Industry, made this a theme at the CBI conference this week. It is the right target but it is not to be achieved except by leadership that is painstaking as well as visionary, sympathetic as well as hard-headed.

It is particularly difficult in Britain, riven by irrelevant class animosities, confused about the role of profit and investment, creased by rigid union demarcations, and beset by the imperative of rapid change at a time when national confidence is low. And that is why it is particularly vital for us to explore a new path. If Sir Michael and the national union leaders can build with imagination on the sense of realism expressed by the Leyland workers they will save more than the British car industry which was so nearly wrecked this week.

GLC GETS OFF WITH A WARNING

The High Court has, in effect, left the Greater London Council off with a warning. The court yesterday rejected the London Borough of Bromley's claim that the GLC's supplementary rate levy to pay for its cheap bus and tube fares was unreasonable, but one of the judges said that the GLC's action was "at the margin of what is permissible" and the other said that the council's ultimate objective of a free travel service would probably be illegal. The cheap fare policy may well seem unreasonable by any ordinary usage, introduced as it was at a moment when it was sure to incur a penal cut in grant from the Government. But the courts are wise to interpret the concept of reasonableness broadly. Elected councils should be allowed wide latitude for experiment, especially when the policy in question figured prominently in the party manifesto only six months ago.

A contrary decision would have left the GLC's financial plans in ruins. They remain uncertain even now. The commitment to freeze fares for four years imposes a steadily rising burden of subsidy on the rate-payer. The council can scarcely make progress with other manifesto promises regarding industrial and employment policy without further increases in a rate precept already more than doubled since Labour came to power. Like every other council in Britain, their spending plans are also made uncertain by the Government's expected delay in announcing the general level of next year's grant, and by the prospect of major legislation to increase central control over local spending.

In the first heady days of power, the new GLC administration seemed bent on pressing ahead with its programme almost regardless of outside pressures. At Monday's meeting of the Labour Group it appeared that reality was beginning to break in. The immediate sobering influence has no doubt been the remarkable success of Mrs Anne Sofer last week in regaining as a Social Democrat the hitherto solidly Labour seat on the GLC that she had resigned on leaving the Labour Party. Comparable voting patterns in the borough elections next spring would be disastrous for Labour, as borough politicians have urgently pointed out to their GLC colleagues.

The Labour group seems to have decided on Monday to try to get through next year without raising the weekly cost of the GLC precept to the ratepayer above the level set by this autumn's supplementary levy. It is far from certain that this will be enough even to sustain the commitment on fares, and still more uncertain whether the voters will imagine that this is not an increase. In any case, the GLC precept alone can hardly account for the transformation of voting patterns in St Pancras North. As well as personal factors, it is probable that the vote reflected a judgment on the whole style of GLC politics since May — the facile radicalism which Mr Livingstone once again displayed at the St Pancras hustings, when he rejected a hint from his party leader at the same meeting that opposition to the new legislation should be confined within the law. Voters as well as judges have their own ideas about what constituted reasonable behaviour in a local authority, and like the judges they have given the GLC their warning.

MR BREZHNEV WOOS THE GERMANS

There is a surprising passage in the long interview which Mr Brezhnev has given to *Der Spiegel* in preparation for his visit to Bonn later this month.He says flatly that "if nuclear war breaks out, whether in Europe or in any other place,it would inevitably and unavoidably assume a world-wide character". First of all this is not true. Even Dr Desmond Ball, whose recent paper for the International Institute for Strategic Studies is very persuavive about the difficulty controlling nuclear warfare, admits that a limited or selective nuclear operation would not necessarily lead to an all-out nuclear exchange. To this extent President Reagan was right in his recent remarks on the subject; although no sane person would start a nuclear exchange with any confidence in containing it.

But precisely because Mr Reagan's remarks were such a gift to the European protest movement it is curious to find Mr Brezhnev contradicting him. It would seem more in the Soviets interest to play on the fears of the protesters that President Reagan is planning to fight the Russians in Europe in the hope of sparing the territory of the United States. Mr Brezhnev believes this, and was addressing his remarks not to the Germans but to Mr Reagan to disabuse him of any illusions that the United States might be spared in a nuclear exchange. Or perhaps he merely felt that fear of total war is greater than fear of limited war, and it was therefore best to play the larger fear. Whatever the reason, he has usefully pulled a piece of rug from under the feet of the protest movements.

For the rest, however, he has done his best to soften up West German opinion for his visit and for the propaganda battle which will surround the negotiations on longe-range theatre nuclear weapons which start in Geneva at the end of the month. He offers once again the slippery Soviet figures on European nuclear weapons which will presumably provide one of the first items of dispute in Geneva. They prove nothing except that counting weapons, warheads and kilotonnage is genuinely difficult because categories overlap and no one can agree on what to include in each.

He also puts forward two familiar offers. First, he offers a contractual guarantee to any country which renounces nuclear weapons that no Soviet nuclear weapons will be used against it. This would be no more than a piece of paper. Secondly, there is the familiar suggestion of a moratorium under which, while negotiations continue, the Americans would refrain from deploying the new Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe while the Russians would freeze deployment of the SS-20s. This is so transparently unrealistic that one wonders why Brezhnev bothers. The SS-20s are already deployed in large numbers. The western response is still two years away. If Mr Brezhnev's moratorium were accepted he would be in a position to prevent the western modernization indefinitely by simply spinning out the negotiations.

However it is probably best to regard all this with reasonable tolerance as part of an inevitable process of manoeuvring for political advantage. The negotiations in Geneva will not be just about nuclear weapons. They will also be a struggle for the hearts and minds of the Europeans.

Loss of art works

From Mr Stephen Bell

Sir, Dr Richard Pankhurst (October 21) drew attention to the letter sent in 1872 by the Ethiopian Emperor Yohannes IV to Queen Victoria, in which he appealed (successfully) for the return of one of the manuscripts looted by British troops at the battle of Magdala four years earlier. This manuscript, one of many in the collection of Emperor Theodore purchased by Richard Holmes after the battle for his employers, the British Museum, was not the only item with which Yohannes IV was concerned.

He also asked for the return of what was probably the single most revered item of the Ethiopian monarchy. This was an icon, depicting the head of Christ with his crown of thorns. For the previous two centuries it had been carried into battle at the head of the Ethiopian army. It became customary to swear loyalty to the incumbent emperor upon it and it was therefore of no little importance to Yohannes IV in bolstering his own position. He presumed, quite reasonably, that it had been taken to England, along with the manuscripts.

A search was conducted among the main repositories of the Magdala loot, including the British Museum. It could not be found, and late in 1872 Queen Victoria replied to her Ethiopian counterpart: "Of the picture we can discover no trace whatever, and we do not think it can have been brought to England". The matter rested there, and the icon was presumed destroyed at Magdala.

Only years later, at the end of the century, was anything further heard of the icon. It turned out to be in the private collection of none other than Richard Holmes, who chose to announce this, somewhat discreetly, only after the death of Yohannes IV. It also transpired that the icon was of European origin — in all likelihood a sixteenth-century Flemish work, perhaps of the Bruges school.

In 1917, Holmes's widow put it up for auction. It was purchased anonymously and remains in private hands to this day. It would be pleasing if somehow, presumably by re-purchase, it could be returned to Ethiopia, the land to which it properly belongs.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN BELL,
86 New Kings Road, SW6.
October 21.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alternatives to the nuclear arms race

From Field Marshal Lord Carver

Sir, The letters by Lords Kaldor (October 28) and Gladwyn (October 29), commenting on your leader of October 24, are important contributions to the nuclear arms debate. Both underline the danger inherent in Nato clinging to the concept that an inadequacy in conventional forces can be compensated for by the threat to use, and, if the deterrence of that threat failed, actually to use theatre nuclear weapons in a first strike to counter a conventional invasion; and to train its forces around that concept.

That strategy has been incredible and irrational for over 20 years, ever since the Soviet Union gained the capability to answer back in kind at every level, as Liddell Hart pointed out in his book *Deterrence or Defence* in 1960. To initiate nuclear war would not redress or restore the situation: it would be an act of unredeemable folly.

Little notice seems to have been taken of Mr Caspar Weinberger's remark in his interview with Michael Charlton on BBC Radio 4 on October 22. He stated categorically that the United States would not engage in a first strike. Unless I missed or misheard something, he did not qualify the statement in any way. When, some 20 years ago, President Kennedy made a similar statement, it caused considerable concern in Nato, and Kennedy later qualified it by saying that, although the United States would not engage in a first strike against the territory of the USSR, it might do so against their forces engaged in aggression outside her borders. Out of the discussion that followed in Nato, flexible response was born as a compromise between the two positions.

Lords Kaldor and Gladwyn are right to concentrate on the issue of first strike in an attempt to stave off a conventional defeat. Until Nato abandons that unrealistic and suicidal concept, it will not set about putting its conventional house in order. Once it is accepted that the existence of nuclear weapons on both sides of the Iron Curtain deters two things only — war between the great nuclear powers, and, if tragically that fails, the use of nuclear weapons by either of them — the chances of de-escalating the nuclear arms race will improve, and the fear that Europe is likely to be plunged into a nuclear war at any time will be significantly lessened.

Yours faithfully,
CARVER, FM,
House of Lords,
October 29.

From Mr John Lane

Sir, The slogan "Rather red than dead", aphoristic though it is, has done the cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament a serious disservice: it has presented those who are so minded a golden opportunity indiscriminately to accuse unilateralists of treachery and cowardice.

To reduce the issues to a choice between one ideology, whatever it may be, and death is appallingly parochial and irresponsible. It is not merely the interests of nations and ideologies that are at stake; even the survival of mankind is only part of the issue; overridingly man has a responsibility to perpetuate *all* life on earth. Other interests must, by definition, be subordinate to this aim.

Professor Lipson (October 28) is right to remind us that a period of subjugation under a foreign power, unhappy though this may be, cannot be equated with a nuclear war; and it is not cowardly or treacherous to say this. On the contrary, the willingness to suffer such a situation (and, again as Professor Lipson points out, this is by no means an inevitable consequence of unilateral disarmament) is indicative of the selflessness and loyalty to all earthly life that it is our first duty to show.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LANE,
6 Powlett Road,
Bathwick,
Bath.
October 28.

From Mr E. W. Cooney

Sir, Like Ronald Butt (article, October 29) I was growing up in the 1930s. I was no pacifist. Munich seemed utterly wrong. Hitler had to be stopped. I haven't changed my opinion about that uniquely evil genius. Hiroshima and Nagasaki amazed but did not dismay me. (Dismay came later.) A just war had been brought to a decisive end. I could return from war service to what was recognisably "home" (as few, if any, could hope to return today from a general nuclear war).

Why do I not respond in the same way to the Soviet menace? Not I think because it alarms me any less than it does Ronald Butt. But primarily because I am appalled by something he doesn't seem to be aware of in his article: the prospective acceleration of the arms race after thirty years of near failure to contain it by multilateral and bilateral negotiations.

Does he not see that in the present state of the world a "balance" of armaments maintained at ever higher levels of technology and expense is increasingly likely to undermine the civil resources of the Nato countries and the Soviets? That there is therefore a growing danger, with both sides increasingly cornered between political and social instability and the ever rising demands of the military balance, that they will in desperation be ever more tempted to seek strategies (however deluded) of a decisive first strike?

I put it to Ronald Butt that measures of unilateral nuclear disarmament, by particular states at particular moments in a diplomatic progress, have a part to play, beginning with nuclear disarmament in Europe but by no means ending there.

Yours sincerely,
E. W. COONEY,
8 Trentholme Drive,
York.
October 29.

From the General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Sir, Both Swedes and Russians might be forgiven for thinking that Vice Admiral Sir Ian McGeoch (November 2) has perhaps chosen a rather inopportune moment to make a case for the indefinite invulnerability of submarines.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE KENT,
General Secretary,
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
11 Goodwin Street, N4.
November 2.

Employment in a technological age

From Dr Aldwyn J. R. Cooper

Sir, May I dissent from the complacent view recently expressed on this page concerning the impact of new technology on employment (Mr David Fairbairn, October 22). The all pervasive nature and rapid pace of change of these developments is of an order of magnitude different from any past experience. To suggest that we may rely on historical precedent to demonstrate our ability to accommodate to change is a dangerous fallacy.

The less than responsible manner in which some representatives of the media have acted as prophets of doom has led some commentators to confuse the current difficulties of an economic recession with the coming turmoil of massive technological change. This is unlikely to occur until general economic conditions improve. As yet, we are not experiencing the "problem of readjustment" as suggested by Mr Fairbairn.

Much needs to be done to prepare society for the changes ahead, particularly in the field of education. We need to reject the ill-founded delusions of competence based on past performance. The entire economic, technical and social structure of the world has changed radically.

We should prepare our children now to have very different expectations of full and lifelong employment. Further, we must broaden the educational base to include education for life and the fostering of attitude change towards the relative merits of work and leisure.

Yours faithfully,
ALDWYN J. R. COOPER,
Director of Information Studies,
The Management College,
Greenlands,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire.
November 1.

From Dr L. J. Herbst

Sir, In his reply to Mr Fairbairn's letter, Mr Bennett expresses his concern about the effect of microcomputers on employment (October 27). The fears expressed by him, although understandable, are unfounded.

Granted that these are still early days in information technology, all the evidence points to the potential increase in employment due to the new technology. We have two excellent reports dealing with information technology in its wider aspects.

The first of these, "The Manpower Implications of Microelectronic Technology", published by HMSO on behalf of the Department of Employment in December, 1979, is an account of the employment in the light of microelectronic developments. It concludes that the decline in Britain's industrial base, and the prospect of further shrinkage are due to reasons of competitive failure, and that microelectronic technology could be of significant assistance to us in halting and perhaps even reversing this process.

The second report, "Computer manpower in the '80s", is a comprehensive document published by HMSO in May, 1980, on behalf of the National Economic Development Office. It quantifies the tremendous amount of computer-skilled manpower required over the next few years, and warns that failure to adopt the new technology will only lead to further decline.

It is worth quoting from its conclusions: "The technology has job-creating as well as job-displacement effects. There is common agreement that as a trading nation we have no alternative but to adopt it. Failure to adopt will hasten even faster the alarming erosion of our competitive position, so that job displacement will occur - *is* occurring - without the offsetting job-creating benefits".

The production of adequate computer-skilled manpower at all levels is one of the greatest tasks facing us at the present in secondary and tertiary education. It needs to be pursued with all vigour in order to give us a chance of remaining competitive and successful.

Yours faithfully,
L. J. HERBST,
Head of Department,
Department of Electrical,
Instrumentation and Control Engineering,
Teesside Polytechnic,
Middlesbrough,
Cleveland.
October 27.

Burdens and benefits

From Mr Nicholas Hinton and others

Sir, We share your concern that the unemployed should not be asked "to share the extra burden of the undoubted hardships ahead" (leading article, October 29). As you point out, benefits for the unemployed haye already been severely cut. Our own concern stems also from the fact that the social security system is very unjust to the unemployed.

Unemployed benefit lasts for only 12 months. Unlike sickness benefit, it is not increased after six months on benefit. A parent on unemployment benefit receives a total of 86p a day for each child.

Furthermore, the supplementary benefit scheme provides lower benefits to the unemployed than to other claimants. No matter how long they have been on benefit, the jobless cannot receive the higher long-term supplementary benefit rates so long as they are required to register for work.

The weekly loss for a married couple at 1981/2 benefit rates is £9.60 and for a single person £6.35. It is to the discredit of successive Governments that they have perpetuated this discrimination against the unemployed.

The Unemployment Alliance was formed because rising unemployment has placed an additional burden on the client groups which our organizations were established to serve. We have written to Ministers urging them to end this discrimination against the unemployed, and to make good the cuts in flat rate unemployment benefit.

When benefits for the unemployed are brought into the tax net next year, the extra revenue raised would more than meet the cost of restoring the real value of unemployment benefit and of extending the long-term supplementary benefit rate to the unemployed.

The poverty suffered by the unemployed has been amply documented by numerous surveys. The Government has it in its power to do something to mitigate that poverty. It is surely unthinkable that it would, instead, deliberately deepen it by making further cuts in social security benefits.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS HINTON,
CHRIS POND,
JULIET BINGLEY,
RUTH LISTER,
CLARE SHORT,
LINDA LENNARD,
DAVID HOBMAN,
JEREMY LEIGHTON,
ROSS FLOCKHART,
Unemployment Alliance,
26 Bedford Square, WC1.

Way ahead in Ireland

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, The Council of Ireland was first intended to be a "bond of union" between the Northern and Southern parliaments provided for by the Government of Ireland Act 1920. The Northern Ireland Parliament appointed its representatives in 1921. Oireachtas Eireann did not respond.

The Sunningdale Council of Ireland, as you explain editorially today (November 2), proved the great (but not only) stumbling block to Unionists. Since a Council of Ireland had been Ulster Unionist policy, I was surprised, when speaking in Northern Ireland soon after the agreement, at the strength of fear among Unionists of what seemed to them to be the forerunner of a politically United Ireland.

There has always been North-South cooperation, as much under Craigavon as under O'Neill. Security apart — there is a common terrorist enemy — the common interests within the British Isles are exemplified in the common travel area and the almost common citizenship (although Dublin does not give parliamentary voting rights). Before the Republic adhered to the European Monetary System there was a virtual common currency. The "unique relationship" is more intimate than between most Commonwealth countries.

While welcoming links of mutual benefit, many Ulster Unionists fear that some who advise British ministers regard the Union with Great Britain as impermanent. It is necessary to convince them that the democratic will to remain part of the United Kingdom will be gladly upheld if full Unionist support is to be gained for closer partnership between the United Kingdom and the Republic. United Ireland is not on: there could be "United Islands", with a council that could embrace the Isle of Man and Channel Islands as well as the two sovereign powers concerned.

The Union can be put beyond doubt by abandoning the long, fruitless search for a form of devolved government acceptable to unionist and nationalist. Within the United Kingdom Northern Ireland has, and can have, as do Scotland and Wales, its own personality and local government. Despite its excessive bureaucracy, which can be corrected as confidence grows, direct rule is regarded as fair and as everyone's second choice. "Integration" is "direct rule plus". One parliament at Westminister is the best guarantor not only of the Union but of the rights of non-unionists.

I remain, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons.

Sir Randle Feilden

From Lord Wigg

Sir, The devotion of Sir Randle Feilden (whose obituary you published on October 29) to horseracing, both as a sport and as an industry, was absolute. The tribute which can best be paid to *his* memory must be to ensure that the lessons learned from his life's work are understood and accurately recorded.

Our association began when I became a member of the Racecourse Betting Control Board. Over the years our relationship enabled us to maintain a dialogue, even when the going became rough.

I became convinced he was prevented, by Jockey Club forces he could neither influence nor control, from doing all he wished. This truth is bought to mind by *The Times* when it reports "the Jockey Club has had its share of criticism from those who look on it as a privileged body averse to progress and in 1969 Lord Wigg, then Horserace Betting Levy Board Chairman, compared it with a 'veteran motor car', a description which hardly poured oil on the troubled waters of racing's many problems. Fielden and his Turf Board Vice-Chairman, the Duke of Norfolk, behaved with great restraint under this criticism."

General Feilden had been worried about criticism of the stewards. He approached a prominent public figure who asked me whether I would be prepared to put the problem in perspective in a speech I was due to deliver. We met over breakfast and I suggested that our host, a skilled draftsman, should write a passage of 200-300 words, after consulting with General Feilden, for inclusion in my speech. This was done.

In the event the part of my speech which aroused so much controversy, including the reference to a "veteran motor car", was written for me and then approved by General Feilden! The sequel was that the late Duke of Norfolk went to Ascot a few days later, took over the course microphone and addressed the crowd which included the Queen Mother. He did so in terms that left no doubt he wholly disapproved of what I had said. The Duke's intervention hardly eased my task but I came to no harm. General Feilden continued to behave with wisdom and restraint.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE WIGG,
House of Lords.
October 31.

The Finchley seat

From Councillor Neville Beale

Sir, As the latest person to have appealed, with success, to the electors of Finchley, may I comment on Ian Bradley's article yesterday (October 29)? No one knows what goes through a voter's mind once he or she is in the secrecy of the polling booth. However, a political candidate usually develops a pretty shrewd feel for the issues which are most important in the local constituency.

For several weeks prior to the GLC elections last May, members of Finchley and Friern Barnet Conservative Association were knocking in doors throughout the constituency in search of new members. Efforts were, of course, redoubled when the campaign proper got under way. Moreover, as the Conservative candidate, I received a considerable number of letters from local pressure group seeking my support.

From all this activity, I realized that inflation, unemployment, trade union reform, immigration, community relations, homosexual equality, Catholic education, cycling, nuclear disarmament and even Namibia were on some people's minds. There was also justified fear as to the likely increase in rates if Labour took control of County Hall. But although some people canvassing on my behalf did encounter the Palestinian issue, *not once* was it raised with me either on the doorstep or in correspondence.

Many Jewish people in Finchley and not a few Gentiles support the cause of Israel. That does not mean that the Palestinian issue overrides all other electoral considerations.

Yours faithfully,
NEVILLE BEALE,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.

Lack of interest

From Mr F. A. Scott

Sir, You report on October 23 that Barclays Bank require time to develop the software and hardware to introduce interest payments on current account balances.

Speaking from bitter personal experience, the banks already possess the ability to charge interest on current accounts when the balance is not in credit. Is it too simple to suggest that the existing computer procedures merely be reversed or is the whole affair a further manifestation of either the age of the computer or the insincerity of the banking industry?

As indicated above, I am
Yours dis-interestedly,
F. A. SCOTT,
13 Elmer Close,
Enfield,
Middlesex.

Unending pursuit

From Colonel F. M. Hill

Sir, Chaplain Allan (October 29) should not complain at receiving two unsolicited catalogues.

In this little country parish we collect old newspapers and the less valuable old coloured magazines and bound or stapled circulars and sell them. Our church benefits by £500 to £600 per year.

To help this collection one fills in every freepost or reply-paid offer of a free catalogue and on receipt puts them unopened on to the collection pile. Some of the larger mail-order catalogues weigh up to 5lb and help a lot. I would be delighted to receive two copies of each.

I am, Sir, etc,
F. M. HILL,
The Old Pub,
Monkton Deverill,
Warminster, Wiltshire.









Jack Adams (left) and Derek Robinson — two men who took on Sir Michael Edwardes (right) and failed

Shock waves from the shop stewards' defeat

The overturning of the BL shop stewards' strike recommendation by the state firm's workers will send fresh shock waves through a labour movement already badly demoralized by the impact of the economic recession and its accompanying climate of fear in industry.

Sir Michael Edwardes, the company chairman, has proved once again that the power of shopfloor union officials which grew virtually unchecked for two decades up to the mid-seventies, can be broken by a judicious mixture of tough management, media pressure and the backing of supportive trade union general secretaries.

The strategy might have backfired through going too far, but it did not, and the company that fired communist works convenor Mr Derek Robinson and got away with it has now established, perhaps once and for all, that it is master of its own house.

Any union leader would be rightly envious of Sir Michael's string of victories: the demotion of Alan "the Mole" Thornett, the Cowley shop steward; the imposition of the package in 1980 that gave labour mobility and demolished demarcation lines; the radical changes in collective bargaining practices to give more power to leaders; compulsory redundancies among the staff and the withdrawal of facilities for most shop stewards to devote all their time to union business.

In its next step, which is built on a largely unnoticed section of the peace plan drawn up at Acas with the help of its chairman, former BL personnel director Mr Pat Lowry, BL wants to take such remaining shopfloor decisions as still remain in the hands of the stewards and make them subject to "mutuality" — ie joint union-management agreement. It also wants to shorten the disputes procedure so that a failure to agree at plant level will mean grievances going straight out of the hands of the stewards into an external machinery involving full-time national officials and senior management.

Naturally enough, these considerations yesterday exercised the minds of BL shop stewards and conveners almost as much as the company's refusal to increase the 3.8 per cent pay offer and the threat of renewed factory closures. But it was being argued privately among the activists last night that this was a different kind of defeat to previous maulings they have had at the hands of Sir Michael: there was less demoralization *inside* BL union ranks and among the workforce than might have been expected. The sense of defeat will probably be much greater in the movement at large.

That is the immediate rationalization of events as they subside into a period of less public but no less intense warfare between the company and shopfloor union leaders over "who rules" in the giant car plants.

BL has come through its latest crisis with more gains in the balance-of-power stakes than has generally been realized. The process is by no means complete, but few could have guessed that so much would have been achieved in less than four years after the Edwardes takeover.

When he met more than 500 shop stewards in the ballroom of a Kenilworth hotel on February 1, 1978, Sir Michael impressed the rank and file officials with his determination to break up the unpopular corporate structure and replace it with smaller companies where workers could relate more easily to their immediate bosses.

The honeymoon did not last. The closure of Triumph, Speke, caused the new co-operative relationship to falter. It soon became apparent that although the new chairman was ready to seek the help of stewards whenever necessary to head off shopfloor reaction to unpleasant decisions, he was also ready to face up to them.

By late summer 1978, a new crisis emerged. A spate of unofficial strikes following threats by the company to withdraw recognition of stewards persistently taking part in wildcat strikes had stirred the wrath of the powerful but unofficial BL Combined Shop Stewards Committee headed by "Red Robbo", Mr Derek Robinson.

This body was a thorn in the side of the trade union establishment but under the previous government it had been allowed to carry out its unofficial activities because many of its leading members were key figures in the joint union-management participation machinery. Now the members of this clandestine group found that more and more obstacles were put in their way while official trade union leaders were consulted regularly. In particular, the new president of the engineering union, the moderate Mr Terry Duffy, proved a useful ally for Sir Michael. The AUEW had earlier seen off Mr Roy Fraser, the toolmakers' unofficial spokesman.

The Robinson Affair was less the culmination of a long battle than a short, decisive encounter between Sir Michael and the convinced communist whose commanding presence won him respect in the union jungle at Longbridge.

Mr Jack Adams, the AUEW successor to Mr Robinson — and yet another communist — has adopted a deliberately low-key approach. He argues his intention is to lead from the back, implying that he will not make the same mistakes as his predecessor in trying to impose his personality and leadership on his members.

Unlike Mr Robinson, he is not a seeker after publicity but is a skilled performer when called upon to meet the media. In many ways this makes him a more dangerous opponent for BL management. Instead of making speeches urging direction, Mr Adams is the backroom planner waiting until the time is ripe for action — and then only appearing to respond reluctantly to the wishes of his members.

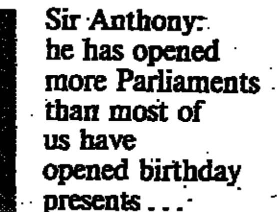
He will, however, have his work cut out to prevent the company making fresh inroads into the powers and influences of the shop stewards. The stewards acted quickly last night to shore up their credibility by recognising that their call to continue the strike did not command sufficient popular support. Their next test will be to sustain their dwindling ability to influence events as the pressure grows to exclude them from where the real power lies.

In the wider world of industry, shop stewards and activists will ponder the latest drubbing that some of the best organized of their shopfloor elite have suffered. On Mr Hugh Scanlon's old adage "if you prick one of us, we all bleed", it has been a bloody wound.

Paul Routledge and Clifford Webb

The King who stands out from the pack





Sir Anthony: he has opened more Parliaments than most of us have opened birthday presents . . .

Fifty years ago today Anthony Wagner, dressed in tabard and tights like a medieval sandwich man, led King George V and Queen Mary into the House of Lords for the opening of Parliament. As Portcullis Pursuivant and the junior member of the College of Arms he had to lead the procession.

However slowly he paced at rehearsal, the Earl Marshal shouted: "Stop; you are making the Queen run."

Portcullis, just down from Balliol, was the first recruit of a new policy after a Cabinet inquiry had decided to beef up the intellectual quality of the College of Arms: more scholars, fewer military men with loose lower jaws and good calves (Sir Anthony's calves are admirably shapely.)

Since then Sir Anthony has spent 50 years in the business of the boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, climbing the heraldic ladder to Richmond Herald, Garter King of Arms, and now Clarenceux, as we call him familiarly in the trade.

He has opened more Parliaments than most of us have opened birthday presents; two coronations; about 30 Garter ceremonies (none before the Second World War, it is said because George V refused to meet a particular KG); the investiture of a Prince of Wales; Churchill's funeral; Royal funerals.

Man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave. At the Duke of Windsor's very grand funeral there was a tiny congregation. Garter calmed his nerves before proclaiming the Duke's styles and titles by categorizing the facial types of the entire Royal Family sitting opposite him . . . that's a Hanoverian . . . definitely a Coburg . . .

Very little has changed in the business in 50 years. That, after all, is the point of heraldry. But, barring improbable world earthquakes, Windsor's funeral was the last occasion that anybody will have to declaim: "Sometime Emperor of India".

There was the great excitement when Dick Crossman came near to refusing to wear morning dress for the Opening of Parliament. Since then standards of dress have slipped. Michael Foot has a particularly smart grey suit without tails that he wears for these events.

One can see that it is all great fun and charming. Sir Anthony has written witty verses for *Punch* in his time about the odder aspects of middle-aged men dressing up like refugees from a pack of cards. But what is it all for? Do you think, Father Clarenceux, in this-day-and-age it is right?

Sir Anthony: "It is quite clear that the nation likes ceremonial".

Well, the nation also likes betting shops and topless go-go dancers.

"But they are not so elevating. Ceremonial induces a more reflective mood. It is an art form that embodies the continuity of the nation and the deposit of history. We live in a time of great change. But every item in a ceremonial like the coronation links us directly to the roots of our nationality more than 10 centuries ago."

Magnificent though the ceremonies performed by the College of Arms under Sir Anthony (and that master of ceremonial, the old Duke of Norfolk) have been, they are not what Clarenceux will principally be remembered for. He is the man who has made heraldry a respectable academic subject, a branch of history.

It was not always like that. For example, the sixteenth-century heralds invented a Norman Despenser pedigree for the family of the Princess of Wales. There have always been good heralds, but until recently there have also been slipshod, imaginative, and venal heralds, who made up distinguished ancestries for their clients because that is what they thought they were being paid for. *Nous avons changé tout cela.*

Clarenceux has helped to devise the arms for almost all of Britain's ex-colonies. Almost all new peers for the past 20 years have sat in the crimson damask, wing-backed throne in his set of rooms to discuss what titles they should take. Only one refused, on the ground that he had decided for himself. Alas and dammit, it would be indiscreet to name him.

Sir Anthony's *Catalogue of English Mediaeval Rolls of Arms* is an essential piece of the mosaic for anybody who wants to understand the social structure of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. His seminal books on genealogy have redefined the notion of Two Nations, between whom there is no intercourse and no sympathy.

They have demonstrated that between the two extremes, England is the most dynamic and socially mobile of all European countries, with families, callings, and classes rising and falling ceaselessly.

Clarenceux is at present working on the agreeably eccentric and scandalous memoirs of a predecessor, the eighteenth-century Garter King, Stephen Martin Leake. He is also writing a history of his family, and his recollections, "not all of them scandalous". He holds the office of Clarenceux King for life.

Next time you see him hurrying to keep up at the back of a procession these days, remember that there is more to him than a pretty face and a splendid costume. He is one of our most distinguished historians, the man who made heraldry respectable and who holds the sceptre of continuity in our changing times.

Philip Howard

Henry Fairlie

Meanwhile, back at the Reagan victory

A year ago today, the American voters sent a Republican to the White House, gave the Republican Party a majority in the Senate, and added significantly to the number of Republicans in the House of Representatives. Everyone said the next morning that "there had been a revolution; that it marked as decisive a change in American politics as the 1932 election which initiated the long years of Democratic ascendancy".

There is now much more information about the 1980 election than we had then. It is no longer clear that it was such a political earthquake. Certainly the claim that the Republicans received a conservative mandate is now open to question. Understanding last year's election is essential to understanding both American politics at the moment and the possible course which it may take in the near future.

Samuel L. Popkin, who worked on the public opinion polls for Jimmy Carter, still calls the election "a sea change". Richard Wirthlin, the chief pollster for Ronald Reagan, still describes it as "a political Mount St Helen's". But it is exactly these conventional views which are challenged by the extended work which has been done on the election by political scientists.

Political scientists, after all, have their uses. They do a lot of donkey work for the rest of us. The quadrennial studies of American elections undertaken by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan have a justifiably high reputation. Their study of the 1980 election formed the basis of an extended debate at this year's conference of the American Political Science Association.

First, what happened in 1980? Reagan won a landslide in the Electoral College. But the support which he received from the voters was only a scant two percentage points higher than that given to Gerald Ford in 1976. A political scientist said that one had to "search the returns" for any evidence that "1980 was in any way remarkably different from 1976" — with the obvious exception, of course, of Carter's unpopularity.

From an analysis of the election data — and that is all one is discussing at this point — it emerges that "Reagan was the least popular candidate elected to the presidency" since the election studies began in 1952. His unpopularity has been exceeded only by that of the two candidates who lost most disastrously, Barry Goldwater and George McGovern, and of course, by that of his own opponent.

There appears to have been no significant increase in conservatism in 1980, judging only by the numbers of voters who described themselves as conservatives. There has been no increase in the number of voters identifying themselves with the Republican Party. In fact, the voting study reports a slight decline in self-described Republicans between February and October 1980, a remarkable finding. This was the trend reversed in the last months of the campaign.

What the political scientists did find, of course, which makes sense of these other conclusions, was a generally increased support for two policies which Reagan succeeded in making his own issues: increased spending on national defence, and cutting back the size of the Federal Government. But even on the second of these, public opinion still separated itself from him, being less inclined to cut social programmes.

If this is what the election data shows, then one must agree with the authors of the Michigan study: "It is rather amazing that Ronald Reagan has been able to change so much on the basis of so little." If the 1980 election really was "more of a blip" than an earthquake, as Nelson Polsby, a reliably disciplined political scientist, has said, then we can understand better what is happening now.

After the President had won his narrow victory on the sale of the Awacs, several Republican senators were quick to warn the White House that it cannot always hope to get what it wants. For they have constituents to whom to listen as well. Only last Sunday, the Republican Chairman of the Finance Committee in the Senate, Robert Dole, said that members of Congress are now responding to constituency pressure to resist more cuts in social spending.

In short, the conservative sentiment in the country is less reliable, on an issue of national defence such as the Awacs, and less strong, on cutting big government spending if it means cutting social services, than the election results at first seemed to suggest. What is happening now in Washington confirms the main point of the political scientists: that there really was no clear mandate given by the voters to the present Administration.

But when was a mandate ever given for *initiating* a policy? The New Deal was not even mentioned in Franklin Roosevelt's election manifesto in 1932, and the famous New Deal Coalition began to emerge only in the mid-term elections in 1934. *If the idea of the mandate is useful at all*, it is not something given by the voters to the politician, it is something which the politician creates for his policies among the voters.

There can be no mandate to initiate, because the voters do not know what to expect. There can only be a mandate to *continue*, which the politician has created by his performance. Given that the voting studies are correct, then nothing much happened in 1980, because no mandate was really given. Yet everyone knows, as he knew even during whatever election party he attended, that something important happened.

The data suggest that there was no party realignment of the voters last year. But the author of the Michigan study then goes on to make the vital points: "If realignment comes, it will not be so much a response to public demand, as a political elite grabbing the opportunity presented by the electoral failure of the opposition." To translate that: the voters gave the Republicans, and not just a Republican President, the chance to prove themselves in power. That hardly makes the election "a blip".

As the same political scientist goes on: "The realignment (if it comes) will be due solely to public ratification of policy changes after they were implemented." To translate that: there will be a mandate to continue. This is the fascination of the electors now. They are trying to discover two things: what it was they voted into power, and whether they like it now that they can see its face.

THE TIMES DIARY

Long questions still left unanswered

Was the spy Leo Long more important than he has let on? I hear there is no shortage of people in and around Whitehall who think we might have to face that possibility. One question that does need answering has been raised by Tom Bower, *Panorama* producer and author of *Blind Eye to Murder*, a book about the failure of British authorities to winkle out Nazism in West Germany after the Second World War. In his book, which was published earlier in the summer, Bower mentions a certain Major-General Long in charge of the Intelligence Division of the British Control Commission (the military government in the British zone) in the post-war years; he quotes some of Long's fiercely anti-Nazi reports, which tended to be discounted by the British government.

Bower tells me he thought no more about this somewhat anonymous Long until he went to interview the newly unmasked spy on Sunday for Monday's *Panorama* programme. Long surprised him by saying he was the man mentioned in *Blind Eye to Murder*, but claimed his role was over emphasised in the book. However, Bower has again delved into his source documents and is certain it is not.

At the moment the spy is saying only that his espionage activities were limited to his war years in MI14, when in mitigation Russia was at least our ally. However, if Long really was a major-general and possibly full general in intelligence during the cold war era, perhaps Bower has stumbled upon a further area for fruitful investigation by the Attorney General, the security services themselves, not to mention the press.

Bower is not alone in asking why Long should have given up spying in 1943. He has admitted that he only "gradually" became disillusioned with Russia and it is unlikely he would have changed his mind suddenly in 1943. So did he manoeuvre himself deliberately into the Control Commission — a position equally valuable to the Russians?



Practise your deep breathing before reading this. The house magazine of the United Nations in Geneva, UN Special, is jubilant at unearthing what it believes to be the longest UN sentence ever perpetrated — over 140 words, making Bernard Levin look like an amateur. In a riveting document about the salaries of secretaries, clerks and messengers and attributed to the executive heads of six UN agencies, the sentence reads:

"Following their meeting with the staff representatives of the UN, WHO, ITU, WMO, GATT and WIPO on July 1, 1981, to discuss the recent decision of the ILO governing body to increase, with effect from March 1, 1981, the pre-1978 net salary scale applicable to ILO general service staff recruited before January 1, 1979, by 3 per cent, the executive heads of the other six Geneva-based organizations have decided that they would bring before the International Civil Service Commission and their respective governing bodies, the matter of the abnormal situation of unequal net remuneration between similar groups of general service staff in Geneva resulting from the ILO decision, and their intention to grant a comparable increase in the net remuneration, retroactive to March 1, 1981, those general service staff in their organizations to whom the pre-1978 scale had been applicable."

A 3 per cent pay rise backdated to March 1, in other words. Anybody who thinks the original English long-winded is referred to the French translation — about 180 words.

Disarming words

Sebastian Flyte, now beginning to go downhill every Tuesday on ITV's *Brideshead Revisited*, may have many shortcomings — but he did save the life of Dylan Thomas, the poet. Or at least Alistair Graham did — Graham being the friend whom Evelyn exaggerated into the effete and hedonistic Flyte. I do not believe the curious incident has been told before.

Mr Graham does not live in a grand country home of the type depicted in the television series, but spends his time quietly and uncommunicatively in a small cottage in New Quay, Cardiganshire, where he has been since 1936.

One night in 1945 Dylan was with Graham and others in the Commercial Hotel in the village when a furious row developed with a Greek army captain. The party retreated to Thomas's house, Majoda, "on the Welsh-speaking sea" for more refreshment when suddenly they heard shots and flung themselves down by the fireplace, the only part of the room which offered protection against bullets. Before they had time to do anything more the enraged captain stormed in, armed with a sten-gun and a grenage and sprayed the ceiling with lead.

Graham, who had worked with the Foreign Office in Athens spoke Greek to calm the captain down and eventually retrieved the hand-grenade and promptly sat on it until the danger was over.

Incidentally Graham did not have a high opinion of Thomas. He thought he was bad company and was always trying to borrow money.



An editor's worth

Nigel Dempster, whose book on Princess Margaret is published today, has sent £1,500 to his former editor at Quartet Books, Dr Anne Smith, who has since parted in acrimony from the company. "When I heard what she was being paid as an editor of *The Literary Review* and for working at Quartet", Dempster told me, "I felt she had not been paid properly for the work she did on my book. Seven-and a-half thousand pounds is a pittance by Fleet Street standards."

Dr. Smith has declined to accept his cheque but Dempster told her yesterday that he would not take no for an answer. If she won't take his money he said he would invest it in the *Common Reader*, the new literary magazine she is intending to launch — assuming that she does not win the editorship of *The Listener* which is to be announced this week.

Spectator sport

Disappointment abounds in Fleet Street that the *Spectator*, which tomorrow publishes its 8,000th issue, will not be celebrating with one of its excellent parties (for excellent read gin, whisky and vodka, rather than Valpolicella).

But this week's magazine will be larger, with pats on the back from two regular contributors, Alan Watkins and Auberon Waugh. Watkins has it about right, I think, in describing the *Spectator* as "a compound of the *Daily Telegraph* and *Private Eye* unpolluted by the nastier atmospheric elements of both publications".

For journalists, he says, one of the attractions of the *Spectator* is that their "stuff" is printed exactly as written, without fuss, and that the paper does not have a line but has "an atmosphere" — less liberal than in the 50s but equally libertarian.

Thinking feet

Further ammunition in my search for recondite academic specialities: Christine Gratus, of Acton, writes: "This isn't exactly an *obscure* post but I've always wanted to meet the person who got the job . . ." — and she has enclosed an ad from Leeds Polytechnic for a "Lecturer in Philosophy and/or dance." As Pascal said: "To make light of philosophy is to be a true philosopher".

Peter Watson

No respite for white goods, page 15

Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday November 4 1981

Trident in £17m deal to buy the Playboy gaming empire

By Philip Robinson

Trident Television has agreed in principle to buy Playboy's United Kingdom gaming empire for £17m.

The deal involves three London casinos, two provincial casinos, a share in two others and 80 London-based betting shops.

Playboy London clubs once attracted the world's big-spenders, providing 97 per cent of profits of the parent company, and made £16m in the year to last June. Now the deal leaves Playboy with just half a dozen bingo halls.

Playboy's decision to pull out follows successful opposition by the Metropolitan Police and the Gaming Board to the renewal of its licences to run the Playboy Club in Park Lane and the Clermont Club in Berkeley Square. Playboy is appealing against the decision. Objections to the renewal of a licence for a London casino, the Victoria, have yet to be heard.

The police and the Gaming Board alleged that Playboy was not a fit and proper person to be a casino licence-holder under the Gaming Act 1968 as the premises were used for unlawful purposes.

In April Mr Derick J. Daniels, the president of Playboy's Chicago-based parent company sacked Mr Victor Lownes, the flamboyant head of its London operations and brought in Admiral Sir John Treacher at £143,000 a year.

Mr Daniels said last night: "The decision to sell our gaming interests in Great Britain was largely prompted by the emphasis which British authorities are placing on the issue of foreign ownership".

He said he was shocked at the opposition to the renewal of casino licences and added: "We have now come under serious criticism in Great Britain because the manner in which we carried out the managerial replacement raised questions about the degree of foreign control permitted under the British gaming laws."

The deal with Trident, which has recently been forced to split ownership of its Tyne Tees and Yorkshire TV companies, is at present provisional; and will require the consent of the TV group's shareholder and the Gaming Board.

Trident, which owns no other gaming interests, but has diversified and owns Windsor Safari Park, has applied to the Gaming Board for a Certificate of Consent to run the clubs.

The deal at present will go through whether Playboy wins its appeal or not. The package being bought made £16m profits in the year to last June.

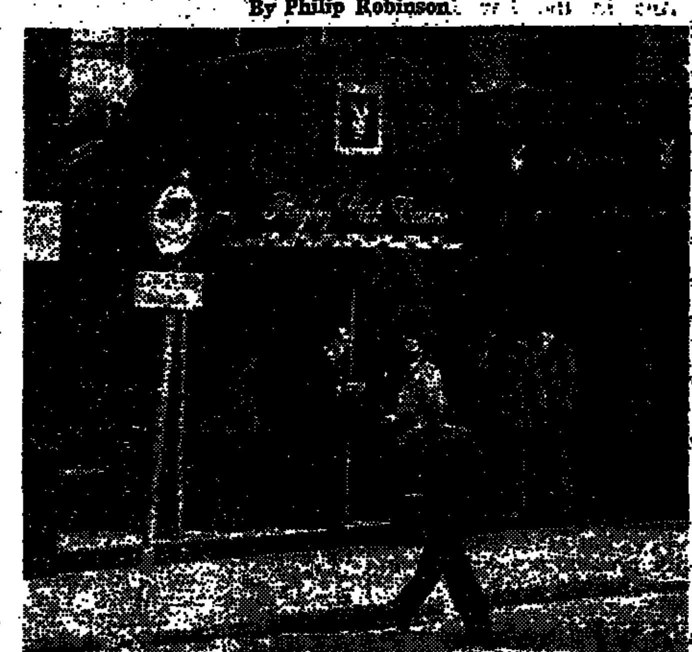
A spokesman for Trident said: "We regard this development as a logical extension of our business and a unique opportunity both to replace the earning formerly available from Independent Television and to provide funds for expansion."

Trident was one of a number of companies which approached Playboy with a deal. It is understood that it pushed international trading group Lonrho, headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, out at almost the last minute. Lonrho is believed to have offered £15m for the package.

At one point, Mr Lownes said he had American backers willing to put up the money to bid for the casinos, but he is not thought to have been a contender in the current round of talks.

The need for Trident to find profits outside the world of television became clear last December when, as a condition of renewing its franchise, the Independent Broadcasting Authority insisted it sold off 51 per cent of its interest in Tyne Tees and Yorkshire. Approval for the reshuffle was given in the summer.

Playboy is the last of London's traditional big gaming companies to pull out of gambling. Ladbrokes was the first to go in May last year and was followed with the sell-off of Coral Leisure casino nine months ago after the company had been taken over by the brewing giant, Bass.



Playboy's paradise lost: one of the casinos which had its licence withdrawn.

New round starts of onshore oil exploration

By Clive Cookson

Thirteen more onshore oil and gas exploration licences, covering 4,758 square kilometres in Scotland, North East England and the Midlands, were issued by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, yesterday.

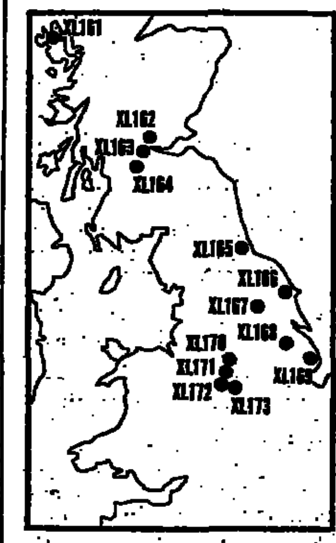
They bring to 113 the total of licences in force. They authorize holders to search for oil and gas by geological and seismic survey and by drilling test wells up to 350 metres deep, if landowners give permission.

Companies have to obtain separate production licences to go deeper than that, or to pump out oil or gas.

Last year, 240,000 tonnes of oil were produced onshore in Britain. That was more than twice the 1979 figure reflecting the build-up of the big field at Wytch Farm, Dorset.

Mr Peter Clarke, managing director of Marinex Petroleum, which is behind a number of consortiums involved in the new exploration, said yesterday that because of the geological conditions in the South of England he believed there could be "dozens" of oil and gas fields as large as Wytch Farm.

If so, Britain's onshore oil reserves could approach those in the North Sea and they would be far cheaper to exploit.



The licences were:

☐ Licence XL 161: 461 sq km on Skye. Operator: Pentex Oil.

☐ XL 162 and 163: 777 sq km in Central Scotland, north-east of Glasgow. Operator: Tricentrol.

☐ XL 164: 337 sq km in Strathclyde, south-east of Glasgow. Operator: Moray Petroleum.

☐ XL 165: 421 sq km in Durham and Cleveland, west of Hartlepool. Operator: Moray Petroleum.

☐ XL 166: 22 sq km in North Yorkshire and Humberside. Operator: Taylor Woodrow Energy.

☐ XL 167: 486 sq km in North Yorkshire, north-east of York. Operator: Weeks Petroleum (UK).

☐ XL 168 and 169: 594 sq km in Lincolnshire, west of Market Raisen and south of Alford. Operator: Moray Petroleum.

☐ XL 170: 500 sq km in Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire, west of Matlock. Operator: Deepwood Mining.

☐ XL 171-173: 1,280 sq km in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, west of Derby. Operator: Clyde Petroleum.

Ex-BL men want to buy their foundry

By Edward Townsend

A consortium of three companies, possibly with financial support from redundant workers, is attempting to buy a former BL foundry at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire.

Mr Peter Fry, Conservative MP for the town who is co-ordinating the efforts of the potential bidders, said yesterday: "All we want now is a realistic selling price from BL."

About 400 of the foundry's former employees agreed at a mass meeting to use some of their redundancy money to help with the purchase and to form a separate company. They are believed to have received about £5,000 each when the foundry closed in September.

BL was unable to confirm yesterday that talks had been arranged with the former Wellingborough employees. Nor was it aware that they had decided to put up money for the purchase.

The foundry, which employed about 500, was closed as part of BL's continuing rationalization and streamlining programme. It supplied castings to the big Longbridge plant in Birmingham, which produces engines for most BL models. The work has since been transferred to Longbridge itself and to a BL foundry in Staffordshire.

It is not clear, given the depressed state of the foundry industry, where the Wellingborough plant would find customers if it was reopened. Certainly, BL is unlikely to place orders so soon after the closure.

The company said it had had initial discussions with the consortium representatives "who have now gone away to do some more thinking."

Mr Fry: seeking a "realistic" selling price.

Workers' firm to buy £2m factory

By Our Financial Staff

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch group, is negotiating to sell its Liverpool resins subsidiary to Scott Bader of Northampton, Britain's best-known worker-owned company.

A brief statement from Unilever said the talks were expected to lead to the acquisition of Synthetic Resins, based at Speke in Liverpool, by Scott Bader. It added: "Scott Bader intend that synthetic resins will continue to produce a major part of its product range at Speke on its existing site."

No price was announced, but it is understood the deal could be struck for just under £2m. The fixed assets of Synthetic Resins, essentially consisting of one factory producing about 20,000 tonnes of resins a year, are valued at about £1m. The remainder will represent working capital.

Synthetic Resins has 225 employees. Scott Bader employs about 400.

Scott Bader, founded in the 1930s by Mr Ernest Bader, specializes in polyester resins. In 1952 Mr Bader gave the company to his employees, the first example of common ownership since World War Two.

The company describes itself as a "commonwealth" and it is occasionally confused with workers' cooperatives. Although it does not publish formal profit figures, it is believed Scott Bader will make profits of between £500,000 and £1m this year.

Low-cost loan scheme for coal and steel jobless

By Peter Wilson-Smith

A low-cost loan scheme to help small businesses and create jobs for redundant coal and steel workers has been launched by the Co-operative Bank. The scheme uses funds made available by the European Coal and Steel Community and has been made possible by exchange risk cover which is being provided by the Department of Industry.

Mr John MacGregor, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry with special responsibility for small businesses, last night signed an agreement with the Co-op Bank providing the exchange risk cover, and the ECSC is making £1m available to the Co-op Bank under the scheme.

Loans ranging from £5,000 to £50,000 will be offered to small businesses and worker cooperatives through the branch network of the bank. Mr Lewis Lee, chief general manager, said: "Under this scheme we have simplified administrative procedures, and with the help of the ECSC we shall be offering eight-year loans at a rate of 10 per cent initially for the first five years."

The present rate for ECSC loans is 13 per cent but a 3 per cent rebate over 5 years is allowed if new jobs are being created. Borrowers will also be given a four-year delay before making any capital repayments on the loans.

As a result of the interest rate rebate and the moratorium on capital repayments, the payments for borrowers over the first two years could be as much as two-thirds less than under a normal business loan. For instance, a loan of £30,000 under the scheme could involve payments of £6,000 over the first two years, compared with £18,000 on a normal business loan at present interest rates.

Although cheap loans for small businesses were already available from the ECSC, borrowers in the United Kingdom were hampered by the complicated administrative procedures and the exchange risk cover has been a major factor in making this scheme possible.

The scheme is mainly directed at the North-east of England, South Wales, South Yorkshire and Central Scotland.

'INSURANCE SALES NEED CONTROLS'

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Despite recent improvements, the insurance industry could do more to stamp out unfair high-pressure selling techniques and establish a central system for dealing with consumer complaints, Mr Gordon Borrie, director-general of Fair Trading, told the Insurance Society of Edinburgh last night. He also urged legislation aimed at stopping insurance companies unreasonably repudiating liabilities because of non-disclosure of facts or other breaches by the insured.

He said: "I have never felt that the major insurance associations do enough to publicize the service they are willing to provide of considering complaints." He was encouraged by 11 companies which had formed an Insurance Ombudsman Bureau opened at the end of March—although it was a pity that an industry-wide body had not yet been created, even though moves in that direction were being made.

BL boosts recovery in shares

By Michael Clark

The BL vote for a return to work enabled the stock market to extend its recent recovery yesterday and share prices surged ahead for a second day.

The *FT* Index of 30 leading shares opened cautiously, awaiting the outcome of the BL vote, but by 11 a.m. was showing an improvement of 10.5 before closing 13.3 up at 492.2.

After weeks of disturbing news over increased interest rates, which culminated in the 17.2 fall in the index to 457.5 on September 28, the market has been urgently searching for a sign of good news.

This appears to have been found with last Friday's rise on Wall Street in the wake of lower prime rates and the apparent BL solution.

But dealers remain cautious with conditions still volatile as interest rates continue to fluctuate. Most of the investor interest had been concentrated on blue chips in anticipation of the Cable and Wireless issue on Friday although the pressure on brokers and jobbers is intense.

Already this week, jobbers Wedd Durlacher have cancelled the interim bonus for their dealers while brokers Moy Vandervell have decided to call it a day.

British Sugar raid on Ranks

By Michael Prest

British Sugar Corporation yesterday paid almost £28m for 24.7 per cent of Ranks Hovis McDougall, the bakers and food manufacturers, in another dawn raid conducted by the stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman.

But British Sugar would not say last night whether it intends to raise its stake, for which it paid 68½p a share. The move will, however, further strain the relationship between the corporation and S. & W. Berisford, the commodity traders, which in July bought 40 per cent of British Sugar after an 18-month struggle.

Market sources are also suggesting that a rival bid for Ranks may be expected in the next five days. Cargill, the giant American food processor and grain trader, is believed to have studied Ranks as a possible acquisition, but decided the company was not attractive.

Institutions however sold very few shares to British Sugar yesterday.

The raid comes a week before British Sugar is due to announce its annual results. In its defence document against the Berisford bid the corporation forecast pretax profits of £49m. It is believed that the outcome could be higher.

City analysts said that British Sugar may have paid rather too much for its Ranks stake. Ranks shares stood at 60p on Monday evening after the possibility of a dawn raid was common currency in the market. Ranks then denied it had any knowledge of a raid or that a formal bid approach had been received.

Berisford also felt that the price paid for the Ranks shares was too high. A senior company official pointed out that it values Ranks at £187m and that rationalizing Ranks activities, particularly its agricultural operations, might need another £100m. The official said that Berisford would have to study the sale from the standpoint of Berisford shareholders.

But it is possibly the agricultural side which is attractive to British Sugar. The corporation has seen its profits grow from £14.6m five years ago. It has reached the limits of expansion in the beet sugar market, over which it enjoys a monopoly in Britain, and has sought outlets for an accumulating cash flow.

Ranks has been the subject of takeover rumours off and on for years since its pretax profits peaked at £42m in 1976. The company made £33.6m last year. Apart from an overlapping area of food processing and distribution and interests in agriculture, Ranks and British Sugar are now capitalized at about the same amount.

Some stockbroker charges may double

By Our Financial Staff

A proposal to more than double the price charged by stockbrokers as a minimum commission on small bargains is among measures contained in a review of stockbroking charges now with members of the Stock Exchange Council.

The study has been promised since 1979 and represents the first review of charges for five years. It has been drawn up by the exchange's Commissions and Dealings Committee, but the exchange pointed out yesterday that there were about eight chances to amend it before the council took a final decision.

Under the current suggestions the lowest commission charges would rise from £7 to £15; commissions on deals at the long end of the gilts market would come down dramatically and most of the charges for dealing in equities would go up.

But already there is resistance to the higher charge on smaller bargains, which are deals done mainly for small investors. One stockbroker said that if they charged more at the bottom end of the scale, it would drive the small investors to the unit trust groups.

But there are also fears that higher charges at the top end of the scale with bargains worth millions of pounds and mainly done by the large financial institutions could cause a storm.

Institutions are well aware that the commissions on their large bargains subsidise the small investors, for whom the stockbroker very often deals at a loss.

UK reserves fall by $380m

By David Blake, Economics Editor

Britain's reserves fell by $380m last month, against the $815m drop recorded in September. Nearly half of the fall was caused by technical changes in the valuation of our reserves and repayments of official debt. The underlying drop, which provides the best indicator of the scale of official intervention, was only $225m.

The October figures show the eighth successive drop in sterling's official reserves, which now stand at $23,361m. Their sterling worth at the end of October was £12,634m. The pound was weak throughout most of October, with only a temporary surge upwards early in the month in response to higher interest rates in London. Its value against the dollar was $1.8185 at the beginning of the month and $1.8455 by the end. After rising to $1.9130 on October 9 it fell back throughout the rest of the month.

The value of part of Britain's reserves was reduced by $174m as a result of technical changes involving the European Currency Unit part of the reserves.

Britain also repaid $76m to the International Monetary Fund and a number of public sector bodies repaid loans totalling $53m. New borrowing by state bodies totalled $100m. The figures were much as expected by the markets. Sterling closed 20 points down at $1.8710. Its trade weighted index was 0.1 higher at 89.0.

■ Stock Markets

FT Index 492.2 up 13.3
FT Gilts 61.93 up 0.27
FT All Share Index 297.67 up 5.80
Bargains 16,751

■ Sterling

$ 1.8710 down 20 points
Index 89.0 up 0.1
New York: $1.8775

■ Dollar

Index 107.6 unchanged
DM 2.2245 up 78 points

■ Gold

$428.25 down $3.75
New York: $430.75

■ Money

3 mth sterling 16-15⅞
3 mth Euro $ 15$\frac{1}{16}$-14$\frac{15}{16}$
6 mth Euro $ 15⅛-15⅛

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Apex	8p to 123p
Brit & Comm	18p to 288p
BTR	14p to 340p
De La Rue	22p to 645p
Caledonian	15p to 253p
Haden	15p to 218p
GEC	15p to 712p
Peko Wallsend	20p to 360p
Polly Peck	20p to 375p
Philips Lamps	15p to 435p
Sketchley	18p to 258p
Smiths Ind	20p to 328p
Thorn EMI	15p to 430p
Rolinco Subs	18p to 479p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	12p to 707p
Bracken Mines	3p to 141p
Davies & New	5p to 60p
Cornell Dresses	3p to 150p
Elsburg Gold	3p to 162p
Hampton Gold	5p to 145p
Longton Inds	4p to 38p
Kinross	12p to 680p
Kwik Fit Holds	4p to 72p
Marievale Con	3p to 170p
Redfearn Nat	3p to 111p
Scotcros	6p to 100p
Textured Jersey	3p to 84p
Weeks Petrol	5p to 310p
W Rand Cons	5p to 138p

Ekofisk strike ends

A strike by 500 production workers on the Ekofisk Gas and oil field in the Norwegian North Sea ended after strikers and operator, Phillips Petroleum of Norway agreed a new wages system.

The eight day old strike, for a 15.2 per cent pay rise and changes in the wage system, cost the company 1,000m kroner (£88m) in lost production and the Norwegian state 800m kroner in lost revenues.

Paribas raises Hongkong stake

Paribas has increased its stake in its Hongkong subsidiary Sun Hung Kai Finance by 2.5 per cent.

The move, which brings Paribas holding to 22.5 per cent, is intended to reinforce the company's position in the Far East, a company spokesman said in Paris.

Paribas bought the shares, worth around fr30m (£3m), directly from Sun Hung Kai Finance after a mutual agreement last week.

It originally held 30 per cent of the Hongkong company directly and indirectly but this fell to 20 per cent when it lost control of Paribas Suisse last week.

Paribas Suisse, now controlled by the Swiss company, Pargesa, still holds 10 per cent of Sun Hung Kai.

TODAY

Energy statistics for September.

Company results: W. A. Tyzack (final); Fidelity Radio, Mountview Estates, J. Sainsbury, and Usher-Walker (half-yearly).

1.36m jobless in Germany

Unemployment in West Germany could top two million some time next year, according to Herr Otto Lambsdorff, Bonn's Economic Minister.

This gloomy outlook was underscored by a sharp rise in the number of jobless.

The Federal Labour Office in Nuremberg said the unemployed figures rose by almost 110,000 to over 1.36 million.

More Soviet oil for Poland

The Soviet Union is boosting oil exports to Poland this year to a record 16 million tons, Radio Moscow announced yesterday.

The Russians said earlier this year that they would increase oil deliveries to Poland to combat acute shortages of fuel. Polish officials said in June that they were counting on 13.5 million tons of Soviet oil to keep the country functioning. Poland imported about 16.3 million tons of oil in 1980, including some from the Middle East purchased with hard Western currency.

Holmes a'Court raises ACC bid

The Australian businessman Mr Robert Holmes a'Court is now close to owning more than half of the non-voting shares of Lord Grade's Associated Communication Corporation.

Mr Holmes a'Court instructed his stockbrokers, Hoare Govett, to buy 10 million ACC shares on Monday, but initial attempts at 52½p attracted holders of just over 1 million shares and he raised the price to 61p.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Call for bold management

Too much of British industry, both public and private, was in the hands of the passive professions militating against risk-taking and positive success, according to Mr Ian Campbell, vice-chairman of the British Railways Board (writes Derek Harris).

Speaking in his capacity as the new president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr Campbell (right) urged members to develop general management skills to play a wider role as technology increased.

Railway electrification was a prime example of enterprise stifled by the balance of decision-making lying towards caution, he told his London audience. Europe had better electrified railways, not because they had more money to spend, but because of decisive enterprise and utilization of modern technology.

In Britain any electrification scheme has had 10 to 20 years during which there were abortings of schemes and refertilizations, all at enormous cost.



Mr Campbell doubted whether there was so much difference in the private sector. He added: "Possibly too much of our industry, public and private, is in the hands of passive professions, the financial analysts who have pulled back so hard that all forward movement has ceased."

All non-technical managers engaged in industry with a high technological content should take courses in technical appreciation, he suggested.

Oil base up for sale

Norscott at Lerwick in Shetland, reputed to be Britain's biggest self-contained offshore oil base, is up for sale, a spokesman for Fred Olsen confirmed yesterday. But no buyer has been found so far.

Mr David Odling, marketing manager for the company, said the 190 employees on the base had been told that the future of Norscott was being considered by the directors.

The base was opened in 1974 by Olsen and £5m was invested in developing the 43-acre site leased from the Lerwick Harbour Trust. The base rapidly became the showpiece of Shetland's effort as a supplier to the offshore oil industry. Material for two major pipelines from the offshore fields was supplied through Norscott. Twenty-three other companies lease space on the site.

Hedderwick men move

The Stock Exchange yesterday gave permission for 11 senior members of crashed stockbroker Hedderwick Stirling Grumbar to join other stockbroking firms. Council clearance is always needed when members of a defaulting firm wish to change jobs

The brokers first asked council permission a month ago, but a decision was delayed because it was felt that Mr Martin Fidler, the Stock Exchange Assignee, was not sufficiently advanced with the liquidation of Hedderwick.

He has already said he is confident of paying creditors

BL supplier in receivers' hands

One of British Leyland's main nuts and bolts, suppliers, Charles Richards Fasteners of Darlaston, was yesterday placed in the hands of receivers.

Mr Roy Adkins, joint receiver with Mr Geoffrey Harrison of accountants Thornton Baker, said the directors had been unable to raise the necessary finance to reorganize the group into a smaller specialist unit. They will carry out the 150 planned redundancies, leaving 225 staff, and then put the group up for sale as a going concern. Ten years ago the group employed more than 1,000 people.

☐ The General and Municipal Workers Union has proposed international action on the activities of Pharmaceutical companies which, it says, are selling unnecessary drugs to Third World countries. The proposal was made at a world conference being held in Geneva.

Rolls directors lose jobs

Three directors have lost their jobs at the Rolls-Royce Motors diesel engine factory at Shrewsbury in a management shake-up announced yesterday.

In what is described as a streamlining and restructuring operation at the Shrewsbury works—taken over by Vickers last year—the management boards of the diesel engine, military engine and international divisions are being integrated into a single international board responsible for all operations based at Shrewsbury. It will be headed by Mr Peter Vinson as chairman and managing director.

The directors who have lost their jobs are Mr Jim Bates, (personnel), Mr Frank Cook (materials) and Mr Bob Bennett (production).

☐ Kaiser Steel Corporation's board said in Oakland, California, that it had approved a programme to reshape its Fontana works into a cost-competitive viable steel supplier.

Gatt adjourns dispute debate

The council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade yesterday adjourned the debate on long-standing trade disputes between the United States and the European Community after the two tabled a joint draft paper that offered to settle them but apparently was too complicated for most delegates to understand.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 3: The Queen held an Investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Colonel Sir Henry Clowes had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his retirement as Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and delivered up his Stick of Office.

Colonel Richard Crichton had the honour of being received by The Queen, delivered up his Stick of Office as Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant and received from Her Majesty his Stick of Office as Lieutenant, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Major David Jamieson had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and received from The Queen his Stick of Office.

Colonel Ivo Reid had the honour of being received by Her Majesty upon his retirement as Harbinger, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and delivered up his Stick of Office.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Eagles had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Harbinger, Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, and received from The Queen his stick of Office.

Mr Spencer Le Marchant, MP had the honour of being received by Her Majesty and delivered up his Wand of Office upon relinquishing his appointment as Comptroller of the Household.

The Hon Anthony Berry, MP had the honour of being received by The Queen, delivered up his Wand of Office as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and received from Her Majesty his Wand of Office as Comptroller of the Household.

Mr Carol Mather, MP had the honour of being received by The Queen upon his appointment as Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and received from Her Majesty his Wand of Office.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of The Queen this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Patron and Trustee, this morning attended The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme Trustees' Meeting at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, Patron of the London Federation of Boy's Clubs, was present this evening at a Gala Performance of *One Mo' Time* at the Cambridge Theatre, London.

Major Justin Fenwick and Captain Jeremy Wills were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), received Lieutenant-Colonel Lalbahadur Pun at Buckingham Palace.

His Royal Highness, President of The Friends of Covent Garden, attended a Chairman's Committee meeting at Stamford House, London, SE1.

The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, President, The *Mary Rose* Trust, attended by Mr Francis Cornish, was present at a meeting of the Court of the *Mary Rose* at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, EC2 this afternoon.

The Prince of Wales, Patron, The British Film Institute, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening opened the 25th London Film Festival at the National Film Theatre, South Bank, London, SE1.

Mr Francis Cornish and Mrs George West were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 3: The Hon Mrs John Mulholland has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 3: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present this evening at the Anglo-Turkish Society Dinner-Dance, Savoy Hotel, London.

Lt-Col Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 3: The Duchess of Kent, as President, this evening attended the Printers' Charitable Corporation Festival Banquet at the Grosvenor House Hotel, London.

Mrs Alan Henderson was in attendance.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Brigadier Sir Douglas L Crawford will be held in the Anglican Cathedral, Liverpool, on Friday, November 27, 1981, at noon. No tickets are required.

All tickets for the annual oyster luncheon of Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled on November 18 at the Mansion House have been sold. It is regretted that no further applications can be accepted.

The annual dinner of the Old Stoic Society will be held at the HAC, Finsbury Square, on Tuesday, December 1. The occasion will be marked by the presentation of the portrait of the former headmaster, Mr R. Q. Drayson, by Mr David Shepherd (OS). Members who left in the 40s are particularly welcome. Tickets are £14 (double £28). Applications, with cheques, should be sent immediately to The Local Secretary, Old Stoic Society, Stowe, Buckingham, MK18 5EH.

Luncheons

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon given at 1 Carlton Gardens yesterday in honour of Italian Constitutional Court judges, led by their president, Professor Leopoldo Elia.

Lunchtime Comment Club
Baroness Phillips was the guest speaker at a luncheon of the Lunchtime Comment Club held at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Mr B. G. Cornish, chairman, presided.

Reception

Pan-Europe Club
Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, received guests at a buffet reception last night given by the Pan-Europe Club in honour of the French Ambassador and Mme Jacques de Margerie at 16 Thurloe Street, London.

Dinners

Printers' Charitable Corporation
The Duchess of Kent, president, attended a festival dinner at Grosvenor House yesterday held to mark the 154th anniversary of the Printers' Charitable Corporation. The speakers were Sir Eric Wheldon and Mr Norman Garrod, chairman. The duchess is to be succeeded as president of the corporation by Lord Matthews.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Professor A. H. Beckett, presided over a dinner held at the society's headquarters at 1 Lambeth High Street yesterday.
The other speakers were: Mr C. R. Hitchings, MPS, and Sir Douglas Black.

Service dinner

Military Education Committee's Symposium
Air Marshal J. R. Rogers, Air Member for Supply and Organization, was the guest of honour at the Fourth Military Education Committee's Symposium guest night held in College Hall Officers' Mess, RAF College, Cranwell, yesterday. The Air Officer Commanding and Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal B. Brownlow, presided. Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, Professor C. H. Tonge, Chairman of the Council of Military Education Committees and Air Commodore G. J. C. Clarida, Director of Recruiting (RAF) were among those present.

Eve of session

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a dinner held yesterday at 10 Downing Street on the eve of the opening of Parliament.

Liberal Party
Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, and Lord Byers, Liberal Leader in the House of Lords, were hosts at an eve-of-session dinner held at the National Liberal Club last night for Liberal members of both Houses of Parliament.

Eton dinner

The Ven J. C. Chute
A dinner for old boys of the Ven J. C. Chute's house was held yesterday at Brooks's. Present were:
Sir John Arbuthnot, Major Sir John Baggs, Colonel D N G Farquharson, Mr T Frame-Thomson, the Hon J S T Hawke, Mr D H Macindoe, Sir Richard Mathias, Mr C F G Max-Muller, Mr R V C Montgomerie-Charrington, Mr John G Murray, Mr R D Poore, Mr M R C Thomas and Mr R Waller. The Rev James Bentley, Eton Conduct in absentia, was present as a guest.

'CHURCHILL' AT THE PALACE



Robert Hardy, the actor who played Winston Churchill in the recent television series, with his OBE insignia after yesterday's investiture at Buckingham Palace. Below: Hardy as Churchill.



Sir William Rees-Mogg, former editor of The Times, who received the insignia of a knight.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. J. Bielecki and Miss A. L. Elliott
The engagement is announced between Jurek Jakub, youngest son of the late Mr J. Bielecki and of Mrs Bielecka, of Mallory Street, London, NW8, and Anne Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Mr T. A. K. Elliott and of Mrs Elliott, of 23 Bolton Gardens, London, SW5.

Dr M. D. Dixon and Mrs J. Crane
The engagement is announced between Michael, third son of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs A. N. Dixon, of Branscombe, Devon, and Joanna, youngest daughter of the Rev L. W. H. and Mrs Withers-Lancashire, of Oxford.

Mr R. J. O'Neill and Miss C. J. Batten
The engagement is announced between Robin Joseph, younger son of Mr and Mrs Denis O'Neill, of 2 Halsey Street, SW3, and Caroline Jane, elder daughter of Mr K. W. Batten, of 40 Ferndale Road, Ashford, Middlesex, and of the late Mrs P. E. Batten.

Mr G. D. Milward-Oliver and Miss S. S. Clarke
The engagement is announced between Gerald, younger son of Mrs Denise Milward-Oliver and the late Kim Milward-Oliver, of Pulborough, Sussex, and Sara, daughter of Mrs Isobel Clarke and the late Harry Clarke, of Mayfield, Sussex.

Mr A. J. E. Grosset and Miss D. M. Johnson
The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Grosset, of Gelston, Grantham, Lincolnshire, and Dorothy, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Johnson, of Denton, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Mr G. Evans and Miss E. Smith
The engagement is announced between Giles, son of Mrs Ann Evans and the late Mr Hugh Evans, of St Mary's Platt, near Sevenoaks, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Smith, of Deer Isle, Maine.

Mr C. H. O. Jay and Miss V. A. Bodkin
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Cecil Jay, of Speldhurst, Kent, and Virginia, daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Bodkin, of Romsey, Hampshire.

Marriages

Mr S. Murray Wells and Miss A. B. Clough
The marriage took place on November 3 at St Margaret's, Westminster, between Mr Simon Murray Wells, son of Mr and Mrs H. Murray Wells, of Ness Hall, Nunnington, Yorkshire, and Miss Alison Benedict Clough, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Clough, of Sloane Court West, London, SW3.

Mr R. H. Vaughan and Miss S. Kania
The marriage took place quietly on October 30 at Courtfield, Herefordshire, of Mr Richard Vaughan, third son of Major and Mrs J. H. Vaughan, and Miss Susan Kania, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. Kania.

Birthdays today



Mr Walter Cronkite, the broadcaster, who is 65.

Miss Jean Balfour, 54; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Dring, 79; Mr R. A. Henderson, 64; Mr Elgar Howarth, 46; Sir Anthony Lousada, 74; Canon Roy McKay, 81; Major-General C. H. Norton, 83; Mr Antonio Ruiz Soler, 60; Air Commandant Dame Anne Stephens, 69; the Dowager Lady Wakehurst, 82.

Christening

The infant son of Lord and Lady Feversham was christened Patrick Charles Kildare at Duncombe Park on October 31, 1981, by Dom Leo Chamberlain, OSB. The godparents are the Hon Jasper Duncombe, Mr Gavin Henderson, Mr Christopher Sykes, Miss Louise Loring and Miss Charlotte Voake.

Memorial services

Major Sir Anthony Grover
A memorial service for Major Sir Anthony Grover was held yesterday in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The Rev J. S. Westmuckett officiated, assisted by the Rev Basil Watson. Mr Peter Green, Chairman of Lloyd's, and Mr Robert A. Huskisson, Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, read the lessons and Mr D. F. Martin-Jenkins, Prime Warden of the Shipwright's Company, gave an address. Among others present were:

Lady Grover (widow), Mr and Mrs Michael Grover (son and daughter-in-law), the Rev Anthony and Mrs Smyth (son-in-law and daughter), Mr and Mrs Adam Loxton-Peacock (stepson and step daughter-in-law), Sir Peter and Lady Osborne (stepson-in-law and stepdaughter), Mr Richard Grover, Miss Sarah Grover, Mr Nicholas Grover, Mr Philip Smyth, Mr Timothy Smyth and Miss Ruth Smyth (grandchildren), Mr and Mrs R A Grover, Mrs S Brown, Mr and Mrs J Maylam, Mr Richard Maylam (also representing Lloyd's Aviation Underwriters' Association) and Mrs Maylam, Miss Tiffany Maylam.

Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Viscountess Buckmaster, Lord Hill-Norton, Lord Salmon, the Hon Robin Warrender, Sir Charles Alexander (Houlder Brothers and Company), Sir William Wrixon-Becher, Sir Geoffrey Ralli, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Kingsley Collett, Sir Robert Speed, QC, Sir Archibald Forbes, Sir Walter Barrie, Sir Eric Drake, Major-General Sir George Burns (Colonel Commandant Coldstream Guards) with Colonel M W F Maxse (Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel), Major R E R Alderson (Regimental Adjutant) and Major (QM) P J Clifford (Assistant Regimental Adjutant), Sir Frederic Bolton, Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, Sir Percy Rugg, Lady Massey, Mr A W Higgins and Mr B J Brennan (deputy chairmen of Lloyd's), Mr S G W Ayloff (Grover-Bolton and Company), Mr Geoffrey Milling, Major-General D Tyler, Mr Henry Dumas, Mr and Mrs John Churchill, Mr T B Langton, Mr T P Whitaker, Mr D E Ryland, Mr and Mrs Harold Quilman, Mr A B Hollis, QC, Mr Alexander Young, Major-General Norman Foster, Mr J A Floyd, Miss Philippa Toomey, Mr P B Arthur, Mr William Bell, Mr and Mrs Mark Palmer, Mr Q V Hoare, Mr Mervyn Cunliffe-Fraser, Mr Robert Furber, Mr B W Malm, Mr Henry C Cotterell, Mrs John Beck, Mr E Bromley-Davenport, Mr Thomas Ruck Keene, Major-General H S L Dalzell-Payne, Captain Derek Savile, Rear-Admiral Morgan Morgan-Giles, Mr L H N Bickmore, Mr L Duff, Mr R M Turnbull, Mr C Stygall, Mr J Ridgers, Mr G U Salvi, Mr John Chubb, Mr Paul Dixey, the Master and Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company, Mr Eric Spong, Mr Trevor Letts, Mrs M Wilkinson.

Mrs D F Martin Jenkins, Mrs R A Huskisson, Mr R Gowan-Beloe, Brigadier R Sassoon, Mr and Mrs Ronald Scrivener, Mr John Groom, Mr C Holdsworth-Hunt, Mr Allan Pearce, Mr and Mrs L P Aubrey-Fletcher, Mrs Cradog Pritchard, Mr Gavin Tait, Colonel Anslow Wilson, Mr Herbert Snowden, Mr Geoffrey Ashford, Mr Neil Fisher, Mr A C Snowden, Mr W Pritchard-Gordon, Major A K Barlow, Mr John Hunter, Mr Colin A Thomas, Mr R A J Porter, Mr W J Ferguson, Mr ...

Air Vice-Marshal C. M. Clementi
A memorial service for Air Vice-Marshal Cresswell Montagu Clementi was held yesterday in the chapel of Mercers' Hall. The Rev Dr Gordon Huelin, Chaplain to the Mercers' Company, officiated. Air Chief Marshal Sir Derek Hodgkinson and Colonel G. S. Hatch read the lessons and an address was given by Mr D. N. Vermont, Master of the Mercers' Company. Among those present were:

Mrs Clementi (widow), Mr and Mrs Christopher Clementi and Mr and Mrs David Clementi (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr and Mrs Peter Tribe (son-in-law and daughter), Dr Diane Clementi (sister), Mr and Mrs Richard Ovenell (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs A C Sandars and Mrs I J Hayne (sisters-in-law), Miss Frances Ovenell, Mr and Mrs A T Sandars, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Denis Clementi, Mr Peter Clementi, the Rev John Lee Warner, Colonel and Mrs P Clementi Smith, Brigadier and Mrs W R Smith-Windham, Mr C D G Severn, Miss P Law.

Lord Ebbisham, Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham (Chief of the Air Staff), and Lady Beetham, Air Chief Marshal Sir Alasdair Steedman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis and Lady Barnett, Air Marshal Sir Humphrey Edwardes Jones, Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Ford, Lady (Andrew) Humphrey, Sir Kenneth Barrington, Sir Martin Flett (Old Pauline Club) and Lady Flett, Sir David Woodbine Parish (Clothworkers' Company), Dame Joyce Bishop, Sir George Sinclair (chairman, Association of Governing Bodies of Independent Schools) and Mr Jack Walesby (secretary), Air Vice-Marshal M H Le Bas, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs D Parry-Evans, Air Vice-Marshal E L Frith, Air Vice-Marshal Alec Malamer, Air Vice-Marshal Frank Dodd, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs R A Riseley-Prichard, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs D Bailey, Air Vice-Marshal D A Pocock, Air Vice-Marshal P Parr.

The Rev E G H Saunders (president, Sion College) with Canon Gerald Hudson, the Rev A W S Brown, the Rev Brian Masters, the Rev Michael Folzey, and Mr B A Speight (also representing Cluttons); Mrs D N Vermont, Mr Alderman A M Graham (Mercers' Company) with Mr Michael Wakeford (clerk), Mr and Mrs Norman-Walney, Mrs John L Walney, Mr M A ffrench-Blake and Brigadier Geoffrey Rimbault, Mr St John Parker (headmaster, Abingdon School) and Mrs Parker, with Group Captain S G Head (bursar) and Mrs Head.

Mr J W Hele (High Master, St Paul's School) and Air Commodore K J Hitchcock (bursar), Mrs Heather Brigstocke (High Mistress, St Paul's Girls' School).

Mr J. B. Gledhill
A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Mr John B. Gledhill was held in Westminster Abbey yesterday. The Dean of Westminster officiated, assisted by Canon John Baker and the Rev Charles Taylor. The lessons were read by Mr Derek S. Wright and Air Marshal Sir Maurice Heath. Mr Ronald Raven gave an address.

OBITUARY

MR B. VESEY-FitzGERALD
Naturalist and writer

Mr Brian Vesey-FitzGerald, who died on October 23 at the age of 81, was a distinguished naturalist and writer in the tradition of W. H. Hudson, Rev Gilbert White and Richard Jefferies.

Although born in North Wales, he spent his early years in India, where his father was in the Civil Service and where he acquired a good knowledge of Hindustani. After a conventional education, culminating at Oxford, and an adventurous post-university interlude, during which he was in succession games-master at a famous school, poultry farmer, dog trainer, tourist guide and commercial traveller, he settled for a career in journalism.

Starting with Reuters, he became editor of *The Gamekeeper*, then joined the staff of *The Field* in 1934 and was appointed editor-in-chief in 1938. In 1946 he resigned in order to devote his time to writing and broadcasting and for many years was a popular radio personality, mainly as an interpreter of and commentator on the countryside.

He loved walking and living rough in wild, lonely places and never lost an opportunity of associating with gypsies, for whom he had an affectionate regard. For many years he was a member of the Gypsy Lore Society and assistant editor of its journal, and he was fluent in Romany, the gypsy language. One of his best-known books was *Gypsies of Britain* (1944).

From 1943 onwards he was editor of The County Books series for Robert Hale — a major topographical work of this century. His personal tally of about 50 books also included *Badger's Funeral* (his first country book, published in 1937); *The Book of the Horse* (1946); *The Book of the Dog* (1948); *It's My Delight* (a masterly survey of poaching) (1947); *Town Fox, Country Fox* (1964) and *The Vanishing Wildlife of Britain* (1969).

He also contributed a column to the *News of the World* for many years.

He was a member of a number of scientific societies, including the Institute for the Study of Animal Behaviour, and served on numerous committees, including that of the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire. At various times he was chairman of the Association of School Natural History Societies and president of the British Fairground Society. His knowledge of the English and Welsh countryside, and especially of his best-loved county, Hampshire, was intimate and encyclopaedic, and the present generation of presenters of wildlife programmes and books has built extensively on the foundations he laid.

THE VERY REV R. T. HOWARD

The Very Rev. R. T. Howard, Provost Emeritus of Coventry Cathedral, died on November 1 at the age of 97.

By the death of Dick Howard there passes one who was a bright star in the Anglican firmament in the years between the wars, and who reached national and international fame at the time of the bombing of Coventry Cathedral in 1940, and at the time of its eventual replacement by Sir Basil Spence's famous modern building, linked architecturally with the ruins of the old cathedral.

Richard Thomas Howard was born in 1884, the son of a respected Cambridge clergyman. Like his equally brilliant brother (R. W. Howard, later Master of St Peter's College, Oxford) he gained a double first at Cambridge, in his case in Maths and Theology from Jesus College. He was ordained to a chaplaincy at Jesus, and shortly afterwards went as an educational missionary to India. He had begun adult life as an enthusiastic evangelical of the old school, but his time in India broadened his outlook. He was an early exponent of the spiritual resources of Hindu Poetry. He returned to England as Principal of St Aidan's College Birkenhead, where for ten years colleagues and ordinands revelled in his radiant leadership.

After some years as vicar of Luton, he was invited by Bishop Mervyn Haigh to be Provost of Coventry, a post which he held from 1933-1958.

Here he had full scope not only for an attractive evangelistic and pastoral ministry, but for the planning and execution of great services in which music and pageantry were harnessed to the cause. Like many liberal evangelicals of his time, he was much influenced by the example of Canon (later Dean) Dwelly's work at the new Liverpool Cathedral.

When war came in 1939 he had a formidable task in planning the defences of the cathedral against fire, but when the fatal attack came fire-bombs fell on a part of the cathedral to which water could not be got, and destruction followed. There are still many who remember the ringing confidence of his voice over the radio the next day, when he announced "Coventry Cathedral will rise again".

The next years of his life were devoted to planning the new cathedral. He made it a visual aid to the Christian doctrine of resurrection after suffering. The words "Father, forgive" over the old altar have become a universally known symbol of the spirit of forgiving love, of which Howard himself was such a shining example. He incorporated in the cathedral a "Chapel of Unity", controversial at the time, but now to be seen as an anticipation of later ecumenical advance.

He felt it right to retire before the consecration of the new cathedral, but followed his service there with many years of quiet pastoral work in Warwickshire until his final retirement, followed by patient waiting for the end of his long life. He was Provost Emeritus from 1958.

MR FRANK FOSTER

Mr D. E. R. Faulkner writes:
Mr Frank Foster, OBE, who died on November 1, will be remembered by many of your readers for his association with borstal after-care and his work on behalf of young men serving borstal sentences.

He joined the Probation Service in Birmingham in 1933, served as a probation officer in Darlington and as a senior probation officer in East Suffolk, and became Director of Borstal After-Care in the Central After-Care Association in 1949. Following the reorganization of the arrangements for after-care, he joined the Home Office Prison Department as Assistant Director in 1967 and retired in 1972. He was a Trustee of the Morris Fund which provides help for young men in borstal to receive visits from their families, and with help from the Cadbury Foundation he established his own fund — the Frank Foster Fund — to provide help with their resettlement.

He once said that his job was to "see that that which can be done is done" and he was never at a loss for an idea or a possible solution to a problem. Many hundreds of young men owe their chance of a fresh start in life and very often their subsequent success to his unfailing energy, generosity and ingenuity.

He was made OBE in 1967 and leaves a widow and four children.

Two gold medals awarded at late autumn show

By Our Horticultural Correspondent

Two gold medals have been awarded at the late autumn show of the Royal Horticultural Society held in New Hall, Westminster. The show may not be very large but is highly colourful and contains many plants of interest, with competitive classes for trees and shrubs in bloom or with autumnal fruits or foliage, and 24 artists exhibiting their works.

The gold medals have been awarded to Slough Corporation Parks Department and to Ms Michele Emblem, of Little Bookham, Surrey, for her paintings.

Slough Corporation has a large island stand showing sprays, cascade and charm chrysanthemums at the peak of perfection. The colour range is good, and the way in which the plants have been trained into pyramids, bare stemmed standards, tree forms, fans, bushes and trailing shapes, as well as naturally grown types, is most effective. The colour range is also excellent, and embraces such varieties as 'Yellow Spray', white 'The Bride', russetty pink 'Spanish Lady', pink and white 'Ring Dove', carmine 'Pink Perfection', yellow 'Seizan', and red and yellow 'Redbreast'. An exhibit worthy of a gold medal indeed.

Ms Emblem's gold medal watercolour paintings are exquisite. There are only six and they depict flowers or flower and fruit arrangements superbly. Among the other 23 artists whose work is on display, these six paintings are outstanding.

An exhibit worthy of mention is the large collection of interesting and unusual flowering and foliage stove and temperate house plants exhibited by the Borough of Brighton parks and recreation department. These are labelled with the name of the plant, its family and country of origin. Included are groups of begonias, anthuriums, bougainvillea, acalypha, ficus, monstera, pilea, peperomia, grevillea, phormiums and various ferns.

Amateur exhibitor Mrs E. Tjaden, of Welling, is to be congratulated on her small but enchanting display of genera in the mesembryanthemum family, all of which are relatively easy to grow in a cool greenhouse. All have interesting and varied succulent leaves, and some are in flower, mainly in shades of pink, yellow and white. The genera displayed include lithops, conophytum, stomatium, pleiospilos, faucaria and frithia.

The tree and shrub competition includes some excellent specimens despite the weather. Consistent prizewinners are Anne, Countess of Rosse, of Nymans, Sussex, and the Crown Estate Commissioners, of Windsor Great Park. The former have won one of the major prizes, the Stephenson R. Clarke Cup, for four trees and/or shrubs with autumnal foliage, with lovely examples of *Sorbus* 'Joseph Rock', red, *Acer japonicum*, red, *Meliosma veitchiorum*, yellow.

The committees gave awards of merit to the following plants: Nerine 'Janet', pale pink, from Mr R N S Clarke, of Haywards Heath; Nerine 'Mercury', orange, from Mr S Shoe, of Ipswich; Euonymus sieboldianus 'Red Cap', deep pink and red fruits, also E. a. 'Coral Charm', pale pink and red fruits, both from the Hillier Arboretum, Winchester.

Brassolaeliocattleya 'Amy Wakasugi Carnival', purple, from Mr E E Young, of St Helier, Jersey; Laelia furfuracea 'Betty', violet, from Wyld Court Orchids, of Newbury; Paphiopedilum houghtoniae 'Gutemine', shades of green, maroon and white, from Mr M Ahring, of Hapbergen, W Germany; and Biarum davisii, beige, also Crocus melanthorus, white veined purple, both from Mr C D Brickell, of Wisley, Surrey.

The show is open today from 10am to 5pm.

Latest wills

Shankly leaves £99,077

Mr William Shankly, of Liverpool, manager of Liverpool Football Club from 1959 to 1974, left £99,077.

Mr Herbert Stanley Haigh, of Wallington, Surrey, civil servant, left £94,544 net. After personal bequests totalling £15,250, he left his home and contents to Age Concern and the residue to the National Trust, to be used in the Lake District National Park.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Halliburton Foster Peel Vere-Laurie, of Newark, Nottinghamshire, left £760,537 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Davidson, Mr Alan Frederick, of Staith, Norfolk, of the Foreign Service £217,293
Jackson, Mr James Alfred, of Hampstead, chartered accountant £208,687
Landon, Lady, of Rudgwick, West Sussex £440,148
Lennan, Mr Daniel Edward, of Reigate £154,505
Noble, Mr William, of Sunderland company director £374,996
Pert, Mr Ian Graham, of Esher £106,051

Latest appointments

Brevet-Colonel Hugh Brassey aged 66, Vice-Lord Lieutenant of Wiltshire, to be Lord-Lieutenant, in succession to Lord Margadale.

Mrs Patricia Batty Shaw formerly National Chairman of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, and Professor Michael Chisolm, professor of geography at Cambridge University, to be members of the Development Commission.

Legal
Mr Henry John Martin Tucker, QC, to be a circuit judge, assigned to the western circuit.

25 years Ago

From The Times of Friday, November 2, 1956

Commons storm

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster, Thursday: Such was the state of uproar in the Commons today, before the debate on the Opposition censure motion had begun, that the Speaker took the most unusual course of suspending the sitting for half an hour. The tumult brewed up after Mr Head, the new Minister of Defence, had reported bombing attacks by British aircraft and the sinking of an Egyptian frigate, and after Mr Gaitskell had vehemently pressed the Prime Minister to state whether a declaration of war had been made by us. It was the Prime Minister's insistence on deferring an answer until his speech in the debate which flung the Opposition into such a state. They were particularly exercised about the protection which would be afforded to captured British troops, under international law, if no declaration of war had been made. In the calmer mood which followed the suspension, the Prime Minister answered these questions in a speech which aroused his supporters to a great pitch of enthusiasm — the cheering went on and on, and jubilant Conservatives waved order papers. Even Opposition members did not boo then, though they had done so earlier. His answer was that there had been no declaration of war — nor was there in the Korean conflict — but there was a state of armed conflict to which the Geneva Convention of 1949 applied, therefore it covered prisoners of war. The censure motion was defeated by 324 to 255, a majority of 69.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

I wish to place on record, for once and for all, the extent of my connexion with Soviet intelligence.

I have no connex ion with Soviet Intelligence. I have never had any connex ion.

I hope that settles the question for ever.

I do, however, confess to a connex ion with American Intelligence. A long time ago, a very long time ago, when John Kennedy was still alive and Elvis Presley still slim, I Passed information to the Americans over a period of months, if not years.

I am deeply and truly sorry about that.

You must remember, though, that in 1963 America was our ally and we honestly believed that the Americans were the greatest hope for peace against the armed might of Russia. God, what fools we were. But in those days I sincerely believed that the enemy was Russia.

And Mr Drumbooly. Russia and Mr Drumbooly, they were the enemies. Mr Drumbooly, a squalid Scot, was my boss on the *Westminster Enquirer*, where I had my first job. I was a junior reporter. Very junior reporter. My main job was reporting to Mr Drumbooly with his tea and post, so that he could curse me for my stupidity. He drank a lot of tea and got a lot of letters, mostly addressed to Agatha Potter's Problem Page which he did in addition to covering world news for the *Enquirer*.

I remember going to the pub next door after work one day and getting into conversation with an American. This was about the time of Cuba. I remember telling the American not to worry, because Khrushchev would back down.

"How do you reckon that?" he said.

"Because Mr Drumbooly says so."

What Mr Drumbooly had actually said to me was, Of course there won't be any flaming war, you pin-brain, because a bloody bully like Mr K will always give way to a twit like Kennedy now get me a biscuit you cretin. But the American looked interested and said, Tell me more, and I did.

Well, over a period of weeks and months he would encourage me to pass over more information, with remarks like, Gee, you don't say, and, Let me have it, kid, and, you know everything, don't you? The funny thing was that Mr Drumbooly usually got it right. Have you ever noticed that journalists are usually wrong in print but always get it right when you talk to them? Mr Drumbooly was one of the first to predict that the Vietnam war would escalate and go badly wrong for the Americans. And I think, after a while, my American friend got the feeling that Mr Drumbooly knew more than was good for him.

Shortly after that Mr Drumbooly went on holiday to America and got run over and was killed. Everyone said it was an accident but I know better. I think he was rubbed out. After that I never saw the American again. Looking back, I realize he never told me much about himself, only his name, Joe, which I guess was an alias.

He never paid me any money for my information, only swapped me information about the American way of life, like the story about the one-legged jockey and the girl who played tuba which I still remember.

So when I hear about British moles who have caused the death of British agents, I think of Mr Drumbooly and do not join in the general condemnation. I, too, have sent a man to his death.

The last time I was in that pub I asked the landlord if he remembered Joe the American and he said, Yes, he was always in here trying to pick up young men but he never got anywhere with you because he could never get a word in edgeways, you bored him stiff with politics. But I know better. I know he was a spy.

I now know from CND, of course, that America is the threat to world peace and that Russia would get rid of its bombs at once, given a chance. That is why there are anti-bomb demos in Russia. That is why I am truly sorry I passed information to the Americans. I wish now I had been in touch with the Russians about Mr Drumbooly.

I am glad this has all come out in the open.

I am truly sorry about everything.

Except Mr Drumbooly. I am glad about that.

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Caution due in the midst of euphoria

The equity market has regained its poise after the extreme nervousness of recent weeks. Good news was desperately needed by dealers as well as rising volume.

Both have appeared in the past two days. The Longbridge vote against a BL strike brought out buyers in some force, using clearing bank money borrowed on the back of Cable and Wireless returned cheques due to be posted tomorrow. The strength of Wall Street, boosted by cuts in US prime rates, has also helped boost confidence. Primes now look as if they could reach 15 per cent by Chrismas, compared with 21.5 per cent in September. Should sterling retain its present strength, then the trend in the US towards lower rates could well be reflected in the UK.

Some caution is in order however. There is a call on the new BP shares due in a fortnight which should squeeze liquidity while the miners loom over the horizon . . .

● *On the surface, Trident's £17m purchase of Playboy's UK interest is good business. The casinos and 80 betting shops brought in profits of £16m last yeatr. But it is a fair bet that the three London casinos, at the Playboy Club, the Victoria and the Clermont, brought in most of the profit. And there is no guarantee that Trident will be allowed to regain the licences after appeal.*

For over the past two or three years, the powers that be have evinced a certain distaste for the smell of corruption which has overhung the UK gambling industry, no matter who controls the licences.

Failure to take on the casino licences lost by Playboy would leave Trident shareholders with much less earnings potential from betting shops, two provincial casinos and two shared with Mecca, all faced with declining customer demand as the reduction in real wages begins to bite. Against this, those who frequent betting shops and casinos in a recession may be beyond the pale of rational economic decisions.

Meanwhile, the purchase continues Trident's rather odd diversification programme. Windsor Safari Park and Scarborough Zoo have proved disappointing investments. Indeed, it was only four months ago that Trident said it would not vecome further involved in the British entertainments field. What then are casinos? Outlets for corporate masochism?

Reed International

Magazines boost profits

The first-half figures from Reed International are on the whole rather better than expected, although the position is slightly clouded by rationalization costs. For the six months to October the group lifted its pretax profits by £11m to £38m, and they would have been £6.5m higher higher but for a series of reorganization measures at different parts of the group, principally in the United Kingdom. The trading profits in fact were up by about 50 per cent at £44.7m but higher interest charges, especially in the second quarter amounting to £3.9m against £2.8m in the first, also ate into the pretax figures. In fact the group's indebtedness was virtually unchanged over the period when set against the last half of the previous year and it was a rise in interest rates particularly in the United States which affected the calculations.

But straightforward comparisons are difficult since the results of the UK operations last year were adversely affected by industrial action by printworkers and journalists, and losses in some paper-making and wallcoverings mills which have subsequently been closed. This time the largest single contributor to the increase in first-half profits was the IPC magazine business. Profits from the Mirror Group have dropped by about £5m to around the break-even level thanks to the cost of the bingo promotion and, more seriously, the higher newsprint prices following sterling's decline against the dollar. But a cover price increase on top of the circulation gains should mean the Mirror Group will make a profit for the full year.

Elsewhere the picture is fairly mixed. The building products activities, geared principally to the refurbishment market and also export orientated, did well. But the Odhams printing operation continues to be a problem and trading losses are estimated to reach around £5m for the year to next March.

The really encouraging results have come from the publishing businesses in the United States and the Quebec newsprint mill, and translating these earnings into sterling has been helped by the exchange rate movements. The shares, up 6p at 240p, have a historic yield of 7.7 per cent which perhaps does not fully recognize the resilience of the group.

TKM

Prey for a bid

Having fallen way below target in 1980, Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn has disappointed again in the first half of this year. While the rumours of an iminent takeover have increased and the shares have risen on the back of some extraordinarily active trading, profits have dwindled further. In the six months to June 30 the pretax figures has fallen from £65,000, the dividend has been cut from 2.3p gross to 0.4p and — although it is still largely guesswork at this stage — full-year profits look almost certain to fall short of 1980's £5.5m, which in turn was down from £16m the previous year. The latest results are even more remarkable for the paucity of detail given. However TKM does reveal that the group's subsidiary companies made an operating loss of £2.2m and it was only a slightly improved contribution of £2.3m from the associate companies, which TKM does not of course control, which enabled the group to show a small profit before tax.

The operating loss from the subsidiaries seems to hide a sizable loss from the three main problem — the Canadian subsisiary McKee, the food operations and Wadham Stringer — which has been partly offset by profits from the traditional activities such as trade finance and forecast products.

TKM is confident that the merger of McKee with another Canadian agricultural equipment maker, leaving TKM with a 25 per cent stake, will solve that problem and the joint venture on foods with Imperial Group which took effect in April has wiped out losses for the foods side. Wadham Stringer, meanwhile is moving in the right direction, although the commercial vehicle side still remains tough.

So TKM seems to be finally sorting out its most intractable problems. However hopes of a takeover seems to be the only explanation for the strength of the shares which rose another 2p to 70p yesterday, having been as low as 50p soon after TKM last reported in April. Lonrho has been widely tipped as likely bidder and TKM has a number of operations which might appeal to it, although Lonrho might be reluctant to take aboard all TKM's problems. Arab interests have also been rumoured and last month Mass Development of Bahrain emerged with a 5.17 per cent stake. The other major stake of course is the 10 per cent holding of the chairman Mr Kenneth Thorogood much of which was bought in May at 56p.

● *British exporters with a taste for the exotic will soon be able to finance their sales in yen covered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. In seeking permission to give such guarantees, ECGD is quietly responding to the CBI and those companies which have complained about the apparently favourable rates allowed to Japan under the recently reached consensus.*

ECGD has covered sales in all kinds of major and minor currencies, so there is no good reason why yen should be excluded. The lure of interest rates up to 2 per cent lower than those applicable to other leading currencies is obviously strong.

But there are problems. The first is the exchange risk. Both British exporters seeking suppliers' credits, and foreign customers seeking buyers' credits, will have to calculate the trade-off between interest rates and the possible appreciation of the yen backed by a powerful balance of payments.

The second disadvantage is simply who would want yen credits.

Industry in crisis

Hoover's decision to close its Perivale factory shows how tough life has become for manufacturers of domestic appliances. In the third of our series on key industries under pressure Derek Harris explains how susceptible this market has become to low-cost imports

No respite for the domestic appliance makers



Refrigerators and cookers stacked outside a London store this summer: imports have captured a large share of the British market.

Britain's domestic appliance makers have been dogged by problems since the recession set off a slide in sales 18 months ago.

The recent surgery at Hoover, which is shortly to close its factory at Perivale, London, and cut back the workforce at other plants, tackles one of them — overmanning. The new cutbacks will reduce the workforce by 25 per cent. Thorn, too, has cut back, reducing an 8,000 workforce by 22 per cent since the beginning of last year.

Some other appliance makers did the same thing, but earlier. Electrolux UK (part of Sweden's Electrolux AB), whose main plant is at Luton, Bedfordshire, had a workforce of 5,000 and a turnover of £20m in the late sixties. Now its 2,800 workers generate £100m.

Another key problem is import penetration. Britain has been flooded by low-priced foreign appliances. Italy, which turned to automation early on, is the main culprit.

Overseas competitors are faster to exploit new product sectors. With some goods (such as automatic washing machines and fridge freezers) imports now account for about half all sales in Britain.

The industry's leaders are gloomy. Mr Keith Miller, chairman and managing director of Thorn Domestic Appliances (Electrical), whose ranges include the Kenwood, Tricity and Moffat labels, describes the situation in the home market as a war of attrition: "Thank goodness that the export market has responded since sterling lost value against some currencies", he says.

Those views are echoed throughout the industry. "It is a disastrous situation", says Mr John Redman, chief executive of Electrolux UK. "We are getting reasonable volume turnover but not generating the profit to invest in the future."

Mr john Winnett, chairman and managing director of TI Creda (part of the TI group), wonders how the present level of sales can be maintained with consumer purchasing power falling all the time.

Even importers, whom British manufacturers would claim are taking much more than their fair share of the market, are surprisingly pessimistic.

"The market is at rock bottom and as disastrous as it could possibly be at the moment", according to Mr Keith Burgess, managing director of Candy Domestic Appliances, the United Kingdom sales arm of Italy's leading manufacturing group. "Prices are considerably lower than they were at this time last year. On top of that there are the give-aways on offer and the new five-year guarantees — which all cost the manufacturers money."

Candy has just completed a survey which compares the prices of appliances on offer in the British market and this suggests, according to Mr Burgess, that British makers are getting on average an 18 per cent return when 22.5 per ent is needed to break even.

This year has seen sales in some sections of the domistic appliance industry plummet. Tumble drier sales plunged by at least 40 per cent in the first nine months of the year.

Freezers are thought to be down in the same period from 570,000 to 430,000 — though the absence of import statistices beccause of the civil servants' despute have probably slipped 6 per cent or so makes it impossible to be precise. Electric cookers from 640,000 units to about 600,000.

The only main applicance sector to buck the trend has been microwave cookers, sales of which have been recovering after the health scares of the late seventies. Sales are likely to be nearly 60 per cent higher this year, compared with last, at about 200,000 units. Manufacturers in Japan and the United States dominate the market, with Thorn the sole UK manufacturer. Thorn is now buying know-how from Japan's Sharp organization to try to increase its penetration of the microwave market.

Against this background British white goods manufacturers are asking themselves whether they can ride out another year of poor, or even worsening.

Sales, without losing too much production capacity and too many highly skilled men.

If there is an upturn in sales, will it simply be snatched away by the importers?

So far the British manufacturers have been coping with the slump in sales by keeping their workforces on short time. Three or four-day working has been common.

Hoover, although deeply in the red, is spending £1m in its present advertising campaign and much more than that has been swallowed in support to dealers for the Hoover "try anything trade-ins" scheme. Traders have been giving £20 for a clothes peg handed over the counter.

However, since last September the company has effectively been working only three weeks out of four.

Only one or two companies have managed to avoid short-time. Philips, the Dutch electronics and electrical group has kept its appliances factory at Halifax, Yorkshire, working full-time by means of £1m of promotional spending, which it claims has given it an increased share of several market sectors.

The Bognor-base LEC Refrigeration, which claims nearly 20 per cent of the British market for refrigeration goods, has achieved the same result with its 1,660 workers by cutting prices.

It remains to seen how far the Hoovers closure will result in a net reduction of capacity. Vacum cleaners, hitherto split between Perivale and Cambusland in Scotland, will be moved entirely to the Scottish plant. The cleaner's are the market most recently hit by cheap imports from Eastern Europe and these are now underging an EEC anti-dumping investigation. There are recurrent fears in the trade that one or more household names among the manufacturers might disappear if sales worsen. Most people in the industry believe that at present spare capacity in the British industry amounts to about 20 per cent. This takes account of a fall in the workforce over ther past 18 monts from about 63,000 to 53,000.

Mr Miller says that Thorn, like other manufacturers, has striven to improve productivity. "We do believe we are in a fitter state than at any time to take advantage of an upturn and be competitive in world prices.

Factories had been redesigned and costs reduced — partly by investment in better plant and partly by reductions in the workforce.

An improvement in export orders led Thorn recently to recruit 50 more workers at its main Havant factory. The company, which in the past has sent up to a fifth of its production abroad, suffered heavy losses when sterling rose in value.

"Our North American business just died and so did that in Australia," Mr Miller says. "Now exports are improving in these markets, in South Africa and in the Irish Republic.

"In every way we are in a position to meet whatever upturn comes along. But we do not see anything spectacular there unless there is a radical change in Mrs Thatcher's policies."

One of the criticisms of the British Industry is that it has been slow to respond to market changes — too often allowing imports to make the running. There is, for example, no manufacturers of dish washers in Britain.

Thorn, like other British manufacturers, imports dish washers made abroad by foreign manufacturers in order to include them in its range, although a multinational like Philips imports from its own production plants elsewhere.

Some early warnings of changing trends have been heeded. The National Economic Development Office on domestic electrical appliances suggested in 1979 that there was an urgent need to make the fullest use of micro-electronic technology, particularly in the home laundry sector. This year has at last seen a widening range of British washing machines with such controls.

In the largely replacement market of washing machines manufacrturers need to develop new features to persuade consumers to change to the latest models or to exploit new product ranges that expand the market.

With electronic controls, the British makers are now in the game more fully. But more advanced products are not necessarily the only answer. Erosion of consumer spending power, along with the rising running costs of automatic washers, might induce consumers to turn in greater numbers to revamped twin-tub washers of an earlier generation. The water in a twin-tub can be used several times over at the housewive's discretion.

Although sales and profits have been badly hit over the last 18 months, most companies are already committed to considerable development spending.

Electrolux has kept to its investment plans, with £10m spent this year. "If we don't pay up now, we shall not be ready for the upturn," Mr Redman says.

One of the keys to the success of LEC, (which in September announced a rise in interim profits of 25 per cent) has been its determination to keep up in the technology race, according to Mr Don Durrant, its finance direction. It uses automation in its paint plant and makes most of its own components.

LEC suffered during the first onslaught of keenly-priced Italian products in the early seventies, but Mr Durrant no longer sees that as a big worry.

The price gap has narrowed, with the Italians having to put up prices because of increased labour costs and an Italian inflation rate of 20 per cent or more. Indesit has been having financial troubles.

Imports from Italy, crucial in the washer and fridge freezer markets, showed a decline in 1980. Italian export figures show that deliveries to Britain were down by 40 per cent in fridge freezers, 27 per cent in one-door refrigerators and 5.5 per cent in automatic washers.

But nobody is underestimating the Italian threat and a new surge in imports could be on the way. Zanussi has sharpened its sales campaign in Britain and Indesit is back in the market. Candy says that its sales are running at last year's levels.

Zanussi has increased the sales of machines under its own label in the United Kingdom this year compared with last. Its overall imports into Britain are still lower than when the Hotpoint contract was running but there is no longer a substantial gap, according to Mr Francis Huggins, Zanussi's marketing manager in the UK.

There is another development. Some smaller Italian makers — among them Ardo Meloni, Zerowatt and San Giorgio — are shipping goods direct into the trade in Britain. This cuts out British-based sales and servicing organizations, like those of the big Italian makers, and the prices are consequently keener.

The Italians moreover still have lower manning levels than those in Britain and unit costs can be lower because of capacity use.

British manufacturers will have move further along this route. One of the criticisms voiced by trade unionists in the British appliance industry is that there has been a failure to organize capacity adequately in order to achieve long production runs, which would minimize unit costs. Trade unionists have also not been happy about worker-management relationships.

Another source of discontent has been the extent to which British makers have imported goods in order to complete their product ranges. It is estimated that about 15 per cent of United Kingdom makers' sales involve products from abroad.

Hotpoint's decision to drop its Zanussi contract is a step in the right direction. The longer the recession goes on the leaner will Britain's appliance makers become. There are already signs of increasing fitness, with real gains in productivity. It is crucial that productivity improves.

Yet there is the inescapable threat that flagging sales over a long period could force first more redundancies and then a dangerous pruning of production capacity in what is still a key British industry.

Tomorrow: machine tools

Performance in the seven main domestic appliances*

(£m 1977 prices)

12 months	1975	Dec 1976	Dec 1977	Dec 1978	Dec 1979	Dec	Dec to 1980
UK home market		414	412	409	426	459	437
of which: UK made		293	297	274	304	308	297
of which: imported		121	115	135	122	151	140
UK manufacturers' deliveries		348	366	347	378	368	350
of which: to UK market		293	297	274	304	308	297
of which: exported		55	69	73	74	60	53
Imports as % of home market		29.2	27.9	33.0	28.6	32.9	32.0
Exports as % of deliveries		15.8	18.9	21.0	19.6	16.3	15.1

Sources: Customs & Excise for imports and refrigeration exports, otherwise, Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances.
*The 7 appliances are: automatic washing machines, tumble dryers, one-door refrigerators, fridge-freezers, cookers 5kW and over, and vacuum cleaners.

Business Diary: D & B's ABC of Britain

John Gallagher's lugubrious face goes with his trade, that of terrifying British exporters about the horrors that await the innocent abroad.

"Exporting is not an easy operation" he said in the City yesterday" and after the years I have spent in it, I sometimes wonder why anybody bothers."

For 30 years Gallagher has been with the internaional reporting division of the financial and marketing services group Dun & Bradstreet, most recently as manager of the overseas information service.

Fraud, piracy and foul-ups due to anything from unreliable buyers to tiny errors in documentation, all await the unwary, Gallagher says.

The main problem country is Nigeria, Gallagher said, although nobody need lose their money there if they do their homework — like, wait for it, subscribing to Gallagher's new Dun's International Market Service.

This information service gives each country a credit risk indicator going from 1 ("good") to 4 ("poor"), and allots marks for political stability (A for "stable" to D for "unstable") as well as for economic trend — in which case A stands for "progressive" going downhill to D for "declining".



How to rate Thatcher Britain: Dun & Bradstreet's John Gallagher in London yesterday.

Bearing in mind that the chairman of Dun & Bradstreet is Geoffrey Rippon, one of the Prime Minister's most vocal Tory critics, I asked Gallagher how he would rate Britain since Mrs Thatcher came in.

Gallagher, looking gloomy as ever, said that D & B had not done this check on the United Kingdom, but then said that on political stability he would still give us an A, since "I can't see an uprising coming within the foreseeable future"

Birthday boy

Sir Christopher Leaver, who made his bow as Lord Mayor-elect of the City of London on his forty-fourth birthday yesterday, is in his way a bit of an innovator.

He is to make a river procession a feature of his procession on Saturday week when he will sail from chelsea where he lives to Swan Lane Stairs in the City.

However, like many innovations, this particular one has a long history. What will strike Londoners as a novelty on the day used to be a regular thing until the middle of the last century.

Sir Christopher, managing director of City wine merchants Russell & McIver, has chosen Transport — and in particular the neglect of the Thames — as the theme of his year of office.

Sir Christopher who both lives and works near the river wants a "bus service" on the Thames between the City and points as far upstream as Barnes.

Even that, however, is not as novel as it sounds, as was pointed out yesterday by Mrs Edwina Coven, who is chairman of the show's organizers, the Lord Mayor and Sheriff's Committee.

She had a newspaper cutting at home, she said, in which her late father, the shipping and airline magnate Sir Samual Instone, called for the same thing.

The presence of Mrs Coven set me wandering whether the 654th Lord Mayor perhaps might transport the City Corporation into the twentieth century. Mrs Coven, it will ber remembered, was elected an alderman by Dowgate ward but under the corporation's two-tier system was then rejected by the Court of Aldermen.

She is now working for electoral reform, and argues that the two-tier system should be abolished and the franchise widened to include limited companies and people who work in the City rather than just property owners and residents as at present—

Sir Christopher, however, told me yesterday that there would be no electoral fireworks in his year. He said: "The last thing I want to do in a traditional office which has survived 8000 years by evolutionary change is to make any revolutionary change."

Pride and prejudice in the City: Sir Christopher Leaver, the Lord Mayor-elect of the City of London introduces his four-year-old daughter Tara to Prejudice (right) and Pride, two of the six Shire horses which will pull his coach on procession day a week on Saturday.

CBI in credit?

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday pronounced themselves well pleased with this year's annual seaside get together at Eastbourne. The unstructured and more flexible organization of the conference they believe has encouraged better debates and greater spontaneity, and so on and so forth.

CBI leaders were more than satisfied with innovations which included an eve of conference political forum and a closed session where grass-roots members were able to quiz officials on what they (the officials) had been up to in the months to the last conference at Brighton. Both innovations look likely to become established features of the conference.

The closed session also enabled subscription-paying members to inquire into the financial health of the organization which last year recorded a deficit of about £350,000.

Economies implemented over the past few months including a 25 per cent staff cut should enable the CBI, I learn, to turn in a small surplus at the end of this financial year. But members should stand by for a futher increase in subscriptions.

Ross Davies

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15½%
Barclays	15½%
BCCI	15½%
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15½%
Midland Bank	15½%
Nat Westminster	15½%
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15½%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14¼%.

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
114	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	110	—	10.0	9.1	—	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	67	—	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.7
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	43	—	4.3	10.0	3.6	8.1
200	92½	Bardon Hill	194	+1	9.7	5.0	9.4	11.5
104	88	Deborah Services	98	+1	5.5	5.6	4.9	9.2
126	88	Frank Horsell	119	+1	6.4	5.4	10.7	25.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	—	1.7	2.8	26.1	—
110	49	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	98	+2	7.3	7.4	7.0	10.7
113	59	Jackson Group	98	—	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
130	103	James Burrough	110	—	8.7	7.9	8.0	10.1
334	244	Robert Jenkins	292	—	31.3	10.7	4.1	10.3
59	50	Scruttons "A"	55	+1	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
224	182	Torday Limited	182	—	15.1	8.3	7.0	12.1
23	8	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
90	68	Twinlock 15% ULS	77	—	15.0	19.5	—	—
56	33	Unilock Holdings	34	—	3.0	8.8	6.1	10.3
103	81	Walter Alexander	83	—	6.4	7.7	5.5	9.7
263	181	W. S. Yeates	223	-2	13.1	5.9	4.2	8.6

Confederation of British Industry conference: Final day at Eastbourne

Cabinet urged to take risks for recovery

Opening a debate on the economy at the Confederation of British Industry's fifth national conference in Eastbourne, Mr Ronald Utiger chairman of the CBI economic policy committee, said the British economy could not go on the way it was and some risks had to be taken in the search for improvement.

Certain risks were necessary to try to break the vicious circle of the past two years. He proposed promoting a soundly based economic recovery during a debate on "Recovery: what policy priorities?"

The essential elements sought by the CBI were action to lower the costs of industry — National Insurance surcharge, energy and rates — and selective profitable investment in the public sector.

Mr Utiger defined what he believed was common ground among CBI members. They wanted a gradual and soundly based recovery, not a "runaway boom and bust situation". It was industrial efficiency and productivity that had to lay the groundwork for that. There could be no sensible recovery unless it was based on lower pay settlements. There should be a lower level of Government current expenditure.

But what was going to promote the recovery? It was not going to be retail consumption or industrial investment and it was now questionable if it would be the end of de-stocking.

Government policy at the last Budget put the main emphasis on starting a recovery in the belief it would exercise tight control over Government spending and monetary aggregates to bring down interest rates. For reasons outside the Government's control, it had not been able to do that. It was clear something more was required.

The main areas put forward by the CBI involved action to lower the costs of industry. National Insurance charges, energy costs and rates were the three major burdens where industry was seeking relief.

"We would like to see some selective profitable investment in the public sector where it can be justified by rigid criteria."

The advantages of such an approach would be to help competitiveness, increase activity through more exports or import substitution. Such a stimulus would be least likely to increase inflation.

The objections to such a policy were that, if there was additional invewstment in the public sector, it would crowd out other activities in other parts of the economy. With three million unemployed and a massive amount of plant laying idle, such an argument was nonsense.

Another argument was that anything which the Government may do by way of relief to industry would increase the PSBR and affect the monetary aggregates and so was automatically inflationary and therefore to be rejected.

"I think this is a very simplistic argument", he said. "It takes no account of the dynamic affects of changes of this kind."

If industry's costs were reduced it would improve profitability which would reduce borrowing from the banks. Some part of industry's lower costs would be reflected in lower prices which would help reduce inflation. Increased activity would help reduce unemployment and so reduce government expenditure.

Reports by Robert Morgan, John Winder, Geoffrey Browning, and Richard Evans. Photographs by John Manning.

Obviously the course of action proposed by the CBI contained risks. But the present situation in the country's economy also contained risks which were just as great.

"The risk we are now running is the risk of the vicious circle taking yet another turn downwards".

"We have already seen that unemployment, and therefore government expenditure related to unemployment, has risen far more than was expected 12 or 18 months ago". That leads into the vicious circle of the Government feeling it must restrict more which creates more unemployment and in turn more governmet expenditure and therefore they have to make another tightening of the screw.

"I believe it is surely worth some risk to try to break out of the vicious circle that the economy has got into over the last two years."

The British recession had been deeper than that elsewhere, Mr Norman Record, of C and J Clark, claimed. If there was no attempt to reflate the economy, the consensus of most forecasting bodies was that the increase in nazional output next year would be only 1 per cent. This did not measure up to the degree of spare capacity in the economy.

Moderate reflation was a recipe for a moderate recession so what was needed was a large reflation.

Now was the time for the Government to reflate by £5,000m to bring about a large recovery in output. Mr James Cleminson, of Reckitt and Colman, said competitiveness was needed. The situation had changed at the beginning of the year, the estimate was that British business was 60 per cent uncompetitive by comparison with others, partly due to the exchange rate and paying themselves too much. That figure was now estimated at 35 per cent.

Me D. R. Berridge, of the South of Scotland Electricity Board, said the nationalized industries had been seeking more flexible financing arrangements from the treasury, but with almost a nil result.

Winding up, Sir Adrian Cadbury, chairman of Cadbury Schweppes, said the CBI proposals were designed to increase demand and investment. The aim must be to bring down the rate of inflation and maintain a competitive industrial base.

The proposal for cutting the National Insurance surcharge would make an impact on the competitive position and give confidence to invest.

The reduction would combine a cut in business costs with a boost to demand and, given the state of the economy, the boost would go to output and investment and not to pay and prices.

There was an argument that the CBI should not press its proposals out of loyalty to the Government. But that argument was misconceived. The CBI's task was to represent the views of industry as a whole, not just company directors.

Sir Adrian said: "If we fail to put industry's viewpoint squarely, we fail the Government's decision-making process, just as surely as we fail our own members.

" It would mean that we had made not just an industrial judgement but a political one, a field in which we have neither competence nor a mandate."



Utiger yesterday: Treasury argument 'Simplistic'

Resolutions approved

The following resolutions were adopted by the Confederation of British Industry's fifth national conference at Eastbourne:

□ Advocating a radical new approach to unemployment and calling on governement as a first step to formulate a national plan better to prepare school leaders for work and to reduce the male retirement age.

□ Exhorting large companies, finanical institutions and the CBI to help the growth of employee ownership as one way of reducing the "us and them" syndrome in British industry.

□ Recognizing the common interest of employers and employees, calling on the CBI to establish immediately an unemployment action group with the authority to invite members of the TUC to join them in formulating proposals to minimize unemployment and its cost while at the same time encouraging competitiveness, efficiency and the creation of national assets.

□ Recognizing the need for greater CBI involvement and understanding of the national education structure and reaffirming its support for Understanding British Industry and the other institutions and methods of improving collaboration between business and education.

□ Affirming the need for an open trade system and rejecting calls for managed trade and protectionism.

□ Suggesting that the Prime Minister should make it clear to all government departments, and agencies, local as well as national, that the Government wishes the highest priority to be given to helping British business to compete, and that Opposition parties should endorse such a statement, making clear that this sense of national priority and long-term commitment was not a party political matter.

□ Supporting the efforts of the CBI to modernize the rating system of this country.

□ Believing that business has a vital role in getting the economy moving again, but that the Government should help by cutting business costs, even if there was a temporary increase in the PSBR, giving a modest net boost to demand without refuelling inflation.



Sir Adrian Cadbury (left) congratulates Sir Campbell Fraser on his closing speech

Closing address

'Keep up with Japanese Joneses'

There was every indication that Britain's industrial mangagers were full of vigour, Sir Campbell Fraser, Deputy President of the CBI, said in his closing address. "Whether or not businesses are leaner, fitter and tauter, the managers certainly are."

Britain had blunted its competitive edge to an horrendous extent in recent years — by nearly 40 per cent since 1975 — and it had to be sharpened up. "If 55 million of us want to live and work in these islands in anything like comfort, we have got to get ourselves into a rhythm of improvement that allows us not just to keep up with the Japanese Jones, but to be Jones himself."

The CBI expected the Government to run a trade policy which dealt toughly with countries which competed unfairly and gave Britain a balance of helpful opportunity in its commercial relations. It was not intended to provide a geriatric ward for those unable or unwilling to compete.

The Confederation agreed with Government's overall objectives — although sometimes wishing that it would find less painful ways of reaching them — and they knew that the Government was realistic. Even so, he had never believed that everything should be left to governments, Sir Campbell said.

Once Britain had become a member of EEC, companines had changed slowly to meet their new opportunities. "The idea that we can reverse that process overnight is barmy. No, it is worse than barmy. It is dangerous in the extreme."

It was dangerous because the bulk of British trade had switched from Empire to Europe. Alternative trading arrangements providing Britain with access to 214 million customers were not there for the taking.

It was dangerous because an estimated 2.5 million jobs in Britain depended on trade with the EEC. It was dangerous because the anti-EEC lobby "is building its case on false premises which, unless they are shot down, will perpetuate another myth for public consumption".

Sir Campbell said that somehow the idea was getting round that managers, and not just the idiot fringe, thought that unemployment had its role in keeping people in their places. They were said to be more concerned about profit and loss than about the state of society as a whole.

The CBI, Sir Campbell went on, was not in favour of people being out of work. Besides being socially unacceptable, it was a total waste of valuable assets and resources. Equally it was not the government's responsibility alone to cope with unemployment.

A sense of fun was one of the least understood of business virtues and he would also like to see the nation again "punch its weight", showing a bit of "gutsiness".

During the conference the CBI had made it clear that it would not stand idly by while unemployment went on rising and that they would not waste the nation's rich resources of oil, coal and gas, of creativity and people's skill. They would not let the manufacturing base slip through their fingers either through unfair competition or their own shortcomings.

"We are not going to let Britain go by default, not if all of us here can help"

Mixed economy

Energy pricing used against industry

In bringing about industrial recovery, Britain not only had to have the will to win. Mr E Swainson, of IMI said when he opened a debate on "The Mixed Economy — What Balance?".

Those in charge of the economy had to define priorities and policies. They could not allow a single feature of business to dominate the others. They had to create a balance.

The major question was whether management of the overall industrial economy was parallel to the management of individual businesses.

"We have a unique position of having an abundance of energy resources. It is impossible for me to belive that if this favourable position was France or Japan the governments of those countries would not contrive some way in which that abundance of energy was used in favour of manufacturing industry rather than against it".

The wanted Industry Ministers dedicated to the well-being of industry and not prepared to use it as an arena for economic and politcal experiment. Secondly, he wanted Energy Ministers who thought for themselves about the price of energy and did not expect Opec to do their thinking for them. Thirdly he waned Prime Ministers who listened, preferably to the CBI, but at least to someone.

Mr L. P. Altman of the Motor Agents Association said changes were needed to make the mixed economy work better. It was urgently necessary to change the framework to meet the world upturn without hindering the attack on inflation. "In Britain we must create and maintain mutual understanding to allow realistic policies to be implemented and sustained through government to government even if they are not universally agreed. We desperately need the conditions for long-term decisions.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, said people in the public sector knew the problems they presented to the economy in pay, pricing and performance.

The public sector knew it had its share of the plague of overmanning and inevitable involvement of the Government in a modern economy.

"I have had five Secretaries of State in five years. I have loved everyone of them." he said, to laughter. "But there is a mobility of policy which makes life pretty difficult."

There was a need for policies for the longer haul and a clear partnership with the private sector. That partnership could be fruitful. The public sector was not just a problem, It was an opportunity too.

The mixed economy was the best bet for democracy in a troubled modernized industrial society.

Mr John Harvey Jones of ICI said his company had made great sacrifices during the past year to try to improve its international competitiveness. Large numbers of people had had to leave the company and that gave him no satisfaction.

He said that not only had members of the ICI board had ne pay rise this year, they had all volunteered to put some of their salaries back into the kitty.

UK business

Competitiveness the key

Britain had to solve three problems as a trading naation to stop it becoming the worlds' first living museum. Mr Edward Nixon of IBM, said when opening a debate on "Business: we can make it". The three problems were productivity, still too low, industrial relations, still needing to be improved, and slowness to invest in new technologies.

Those factors meant that British industry was not sufficiently competitive, at home or abroad. To become more competitive, they needed to invest in the so-called "sunrise" industries.

"Are we going to end up as a living museum with all our national strengths? The answer must be no. But it will not be easy.

"We certainly cannot afford to keep playing cricket while the rest of the world practises karate."

Mr John Vernon, of Ash and Lacy Limited, said there should be secret ballots before employees were called out on strike at great risk to their own earnings and livelihoods.

Trade union leaders who called them out had completely different interests. They were concerned with politics, power and their own personal prestige whereas employees had a vested interest in companies which provided their livelihoods.

IN BRIEF

Japanese clinch two steel deals

Arab Iron and Steel has awarded a $207m (£109m) contract to Kobe Steel of Japan to build an iron ore pelletizing plant in Bahrein.

The turnkey couract covers a four million tonne a year pelletizing plant, a 100 megawatt power station and a 3,000 cubic metres a day desalination plant. Production is scheduled to start in 1984.

And in the Far East, a Japanese consortium led by Nippon Steel is to build a $350m (£184m) sponge iron plant in Malaysia's Trengganu State on the country's east coast.

The plant at Kememan is due to be completed around 1984/85, and will produce 600,000 tonnes of sponge iron and steel billets annually.

Move on Minerals

A draft bill to establish a state-owned minerals marketing agency will be put to the Zimbabwean Parliament early next year.

Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, Mines Minister, said in Salisbury that the bill will provide machinery for the government to market all metals and minerals produced in Zimbabwe, but close cooperation with present producing companies will be necessary.

US building rise

The value of United States construction contracts rose slightly in September, but still remained weak.

The month's $12,900m of new contracts represented a seasonally adjusted annual total of $142,000m, according to McGraw-Hill Information Systems.

Belgium index up

The adjusted Belgian industrial production index for August rose 49 per cent from July but fell 9.6 per cent from August 1980, the National Institute of Statistics reported. The sharp increase was not unusual because of the July vacation period. The August index, including construction, rose to 103.8 from 69.5 in July and 114.8 in August 1980.

Housing recovery

New US housing will recover to an estimated 1.4 Million units in 1982 from one to 1.1 million units this year, Mr Dale Riordan of the Federal National Mortgage Association has announced. Housing activity is at the lowest level since the Second World War and "we can expect continued depressed levels of construction of single-family homes for the near future" he added.

S African sales fall

The value of South African mineral output is likely to fall an overall 15 or 20 per cent this year. Sales in the forst seven months were down 11.7 per cent in volume and 17 per cent in value. Exports last year came to 13,200m of which $10,000 was in gold. Minerals exports were two-thirds of all exports.

$20m loan for Pirelli

Pirelli, the Italian tyre and rubber giant, was granted a $20m loan by a consortium of banks led by Credito Italiano of London and including Union de Banque Suisse, Hambros and Orion Royal Bank.

The seven-year "multicurrency" loan, whose final contract was signed in London, was given on a variable interest rate based on Libor and came hours after the Bank of Italy established an organ to regulate Italian borrowing abroad, possibly to reduce indebtedness of Italian groups on international markets.

Robots order

A Milton Keynes-based electronics company, Remek Automation, has won a £250,000 export order for robots. The first shipment to the United States is expected to be made early next year.

Energy award

Dr B. Linhoff, an engineering scientist from ICI's corporate laboratory, received the Royal Society Esso Energy Award for 1981 yesterday for his design of heat exchange networks used in industry.

Ezra condemns EEC policy on coal industry

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov.3

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, gave a stern warning to countries in the European Economic Community today that they were failing to give enough financial support to their coal industry.

He said at a press conference here that the community's coal policy was going "all the wrong way". The EEC was dangerously dependent on imported oil, but it had decided to cut spending on coal rather than to spend more.

He maintained that additional reserves of coal existed in Britain and other community countries for efficient and economical exploitation. But there was less willingness to invest in new mines because of the recession and the general weakness of the energy market. This was a dangerous development because it confused a temporary recession with longer-term needs.

Sir Derek was speaking at the lauch of a new study by the Association of EEC Coal Producers, setting out the shape of a new coal economy for Europe.

The study calls for measures to double EEC coal usage by the end of the century to between 550 and 600 million tonnes while building up EEC production from the present 220 million tonnes to between 250 and 300 million tonnes.

The study suggests financial incentives, supported at community and national level, to accelerate the replacement of oil by coal, support for investment in the EEC coal industry, coordination of imports of coal from outside the Community with the Community's over-production to prevent any danger to Community production, and increased Community support for research in mining techniques, coal utilization and conversion from oil to coal.

In specific terms, the study calls for the use of coal for electric power generation to more than double to 330 million tonnes a year by the end of the century from 150 million tonnes at present. The amount of coal for process-heat production should be increased to between 100 and 150 million tonnes from 20 million tonnes, it says.

Sir Derek said he thought the difference in cost between European and imported coal would narrow because to increase their exports producers like the United States would need a vast increase in investment on such parts of the infrastructure as transport.

But the EEC coal industry still needed a massive investment to build up its output as planned towards the end of the century. The Coal Board would be investing between £800m and £900m for the next few years in improving and expanding production, he said, and this would be matched by the rest of the EEC producers together.

£360m joint N Sea oil rig venture

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The world's first oil production system designed to operate automatically on the ocean floor is to be installed in the North Sea next year.

Shell and Esso made the first public announcement about their Underwater Manifold Centre project in London yesterday. The UMC, as it is known, will be placed under 490 feet of water in the central Cormorant field, 90 miles north-east of Shetland.

The two companies intend to spend £360m on the venture, which Mr Jan Memelink, technical director of Shell UK Exploration and Production, called "a revolution in underwater techniques and an extremely important landmark not only in North Sea history but in world oil production."

The basic structure of the UMC has already been built in Holland by Hollandse Constructie Groep of Schiedam. Its tubular steel frame weighs 2,200 tons and is 50 feet high, 172 feet long and 139 feet wide — about half the area of a football pitch.

Next summer the UMC will be towed out to Cormorant, lowered onto the sea bed and pinned in place. Then the first three wells will be drilled throughj it and the system should be producing its first oil, at about 20,000 barrels a day, by the middle of 1983.

Once tha UMC is in place, it should operate for 25 years without human servicing, although divers will have access to it. The centre will have a Remote Maintenance System, a large robot sent down from a surface ship, to attend to most of the critical valves and components of its electronic control system. Other items can be replaced from a mobile drilling rig.

In addition to acting as a template for up to nine wells drilled directly through it, the UMC will collect oil or gas from remotely controlled "satellite wells" and deliver the fluid via undersea pipeline to the existing Cormorant platform five miles away. The centre can also inject water into the field to maintain pressure and increase the amount of oil eventually recovered.

In the long run, the UMC concept should find application in many areas of the North Sea and in other offshore oil and gas fields, for developing areas beyond the reach of existing platforms and, tied to floating production bases, in deeper water where conventional platforms could not reach. The design could be used, with only slight changes, under as much as 4,000 feet of water, according to Mr Tom Bastiaanse.

However, Shell and Esso say they will want at least a year's successful production experience with their Cormorant centre before they commit themselves to a second one.

Urgent call to revitalize Hongkong industry

From our Correspondent, Hongkong, Nov. 2

Mr Ngai Shin-Kit, the president of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association, Sir Murray Maclehose, the Governor of Hongkong, for "revitalisation of the manufacturing industry as the backbone of Hongkong's economy."

In a personal letter, Mr Ngai recommended that land in Hongkong should be sold directly by tender to manufacturers on an instalment basis, rather than by auction.

"Building covenants should be drawn up to prevent land banking — which means hoarding," he said. "Also, the Government should cordon off industrial land from property developers."

He strongly criticized the recent increases of around 18 per cent in civil servant' salaries, which, he said, "will heat wage demands in the private sector and trigger inflation which is dissociated from the real growth of the economy."

He also recommended that preferential bank loan rates should be granted to manufacturers and exporters: "Only a strong manfacturing sector will restore the Hongkong economy to a normal path of growth. It is therefore incorrect to suggest that, by assisting manufacturing, the Government is favouring one sector against others."

Meanwhile, Hongkong steel producers are under heavy pressure from Chinese steel-mills which are unprecedently competing among themselves for the local market. It is estimated that China is exporting between 30,000 to 40,000 tonnes of steel-rods a month to Hongkong.

Business appointments

Changes at Commercial Union

Mr C. R. Harris, at present deputy chief general manager, will become chief executive of Commercial Union Assurance Company on April 19, 1982, in place of Mr Emms. Mr R. L. Sloan and Mr J. Linbourn will be his deputies. Mr B. Arnold, general manager finance, Mr V. C. Bryan, general manager, overseas division, become directors with effect from January 1.

Mrs Francesca A. Edwards has been made a senior assistant director of Morgan Grenfell and Co. Mr M. J. Meyrick has joined the board.

Mr John Bishop has become finance director of Crouch Group.

Mr W. R. Harrison becomes group treasurer of Tricentrol from November 16.

Mr James G. Davis, president of the Chartered Institute of Transport, has been elected chairman of the International Maritime Industries Forum.

Mr John I. Rose, senior vice-president, is to head the corporate banking and specialized industry group's of Citibank N. A. in the United Kingdom, based in London.

Mr Ian H. Phillips is now a non-executive director of WGI.

Lord Brookes of West Bromwich, life president of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, has accepted an invitation from the Dubai Government to become a member of the Dubai Aluminium Anthority.

Professor Andrew Bain has become a part-time member of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Mr J. F. Nash has joined the board of Meggitt Holdings.

Mr P. L. Tose, Mr A. E. Woodward, Mr R. S. B. Cassidy, Mr R. M. Cathery, Mr P. G. R. Lyon and Mr B. C. Richardson have become directors of stockbrokers Vickers da Costa.

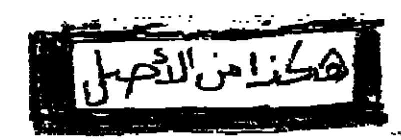
Mr M. F. Somerset-Leeke, Mr G. D. Scott and Mr W. O. J. Smiles have been made directors of Winchmore.

Mr L. C. T. Cotterell is the new chairman of Estates Property Investment Company.

Mr Antonio Mendoza, managing director of Laing SA, the Spanish member of the John Laing construction and civil engineering group, has been made president.

Mr Michael Beales, and Mr Robin Cordwell, have joined the board of Laing Properties.

Mr John E. Brading has been elected president and a director of Occidental Australia.



Stock Exchange Prices

Rally continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 26. Dealings End, Nov 6. § Contango Day, Nov 9. Settlement Day, Nov 16

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
275	161	Utd States Gen	234	+2	15.0	6.4	..
114	49	Viking Res	95	+1	1.1	1.2	..
102½	48	Westpool Inv	52	..	1.4b	2.8	..
86	39½	Witan Inv	73	+1	2.7	3.7	..
134	85½	Yeoman Tst	112	+1	9.1	8.1	..
40½	24	Yorks & Lancs	29	+1	2.9b	9.9	..
135	90	Young Co Inv	118	..	8.6	7.3	..

SHIPPING

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
346	178	Brit & Comm	288	+18	17.9	6.2	6.4
338	228	Caledonia Inv	253	+15	19.3	7.6	16.9
208	116½	Fisher J.	146	..	3.3	2.3	11.7
42½	27	Jacobs J. I.	33½	+½	3.3	9.8	14.4
150	85½	Ocean Trans	99½	+1½	12.8	12.9	4.7
164½	95	P & O 'Dfd'	107½	+4	11.4	10.6	6.8

MINES

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17½	9½	Anglo Am Coal	£16	+½	62.6	3.9	..
892	435	Anglo Am Corp	707	-12	65.5	9.3	..
59¼	30⅛	Ang Am Gold	£47½	-⅝	615	12.9	..
50⅞	37	Anglo Am Inv	£37¾	-1	504	13.5	..
23	13¼	Anglo Transvl	£23	..	179	7.8	..
23	13¼	Do 'A'	£23	..	179	7.8	..
25	13½	Asarco	£14⅝	+¼	60.0	4.1	..
12½	4⅞	Blyvoors	£6⅞	-⅛	152	24.1	..
277	104	Bracken Mines	141	-7	3.5	2.5	..
29	11⅞	Buffelsfontein	£20	+¼	421	20.4	..
350	175	CRA	177	+8	..	..	..
283	137	Charter Cons	233	+2	14.3	6.1	..
652	411	Cons Gold Fields	503	+8	35.0	7.0	..
553	337	De Beers 'Dfd'	349	-2	43.2	12.4	..
13½	4	Doornfontein	£9¾	-¼	196	20.2	..
16¾	9	Driefontein	£13¼	-⅛	187	14.0	..
22⅛	6	Durban Rood	£11⅛	-⅛	143	12.3	..
226	31	East Dagga	98	-3	81.7	83.5	..
18	5	E. Rand Prop	£7	-⅛	62.0	8.6	..
87½	63	El Oro M & Ex	71	+3	3.0	4.2	..
350	125	Elsburg Gold	162	-3	22.7	14.0	..
29⅝	15	F S Geduld	£20¼	-½	347	17.2	..
225	98	Geevor Tin	160	..	..e	..	..
12	6⅞	Gencor	£10	-⅛	88.8	8.8	..
670	264	Grootvlei	472	+1	69.0	16.5	..
250	132	Hamersley	245	..	..	..	..
275	130	Hampton Gold	145	-5	3.6b	2.5	..
14½	5	Harmony	£7	-1	126	17.1	..
47½	21½	Hartebeest	£29	+1	619	20.8	..
42⅞	23	Jo'burg Cons	£30	+½	346	9.5	..
899	425	Kinross	663	-12	97.4	14.3	..
22	10½	Kloof	£14	-¼	227	15.5	..
208	94	Leslie	125	-2	21.7	24.7	..
19½	6¼	Libanon	£10	-⅛	194	19.0	..
240	114	Lydenburg Plat	185	● ..	22.8	12.3	..
290	121	MIM Hldgs	210	+5	3.2	1.5	..
155	36	MTD (Mangula)	36	..	..e	..	..
93	42	Malaysian Tin	93	+2	5.7	6.1	..
383	100	Marievale Con	170	-3	31.6	18.6	..
91	40	Metals Explor	44	+2	..	..	..
900	350	Middle Wits	665	..	50.6	7.6	..
793	228	Minorco	418	+10	11.9	2.7	..
610	260	Nthgate Explor	325	..	..	..	..
625	325	Petn Wallsend	500	+20	..	..	..
34⅞	13½	Pres Brand	£20	-⅛	338	16.3	..
30⅝	12¼	Pres Steyn	£17	-⅛	293	17.0	..
450	183	Rand Mine Prop	305	+5	17.1	5.6	..
46⅞	19⅜	Randfontein	£30	-½	560	18.1	..
624	336	Rio Tinto Zinc	477	+10	22.9	4.8	..
365	185	Rustenburg	215	● ..	23.5	10.4	..
87	56	Saint Piran	63	fb ..	2.9	4.5	..
28	12¾	St Helena	£17	-⅛	431	24.2	..
460	254	Sentrust	413	..	51.8	13.3	..
535	148	SA Land	245	-2	13.5	5.5	..
45	13	South Crofty	34	..	..e	..	..
20¼	7	Southvaal	£10	-⅛	230	13.9	..
53	22	Southwest	27	+2	..	..	..
305	185	Sungei Besi	198	..	70.7	35.7	..
458	216	Tanks Cons	403	..	14.0	3.1	..
125	91	Tanjong Tin	105	..	5.0	4.8	..
37½	15	Transvaal Cons	£26	..	145	5.6	..
722	360	UC Invest	614	+29	55.4	13.1	..
47	20¼	Vaal Reefs	£33¼	-⅛	549	16.6	..
11	3	Venterspost	£5¾	-⅛	133	22.7	..
80	25	Wankie Colliery	18	..	..	..	..
11¾	4	Welkom	£7	-⅛	130	19.0	..
432	84	W Rand Cons	128	-5	6.9	5.0	..
548	193	Western Areas	215	..	35.0	11.3	..
34⅞	13⅛	Western Deep	£18	-⅛	229	12.7	..
49	22	Western Hldgs	£31½	-1	597	18.9	..
334	175	Western Mining	260	+5	7.0	2.7	..
19¾	10	Winkelhaak	£14	-⅛	240	17.2	..
57	21	Zambia Copper	21	..	..	..	..

OIL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
105	54	Ampol Pet	94	+1	3.4	3.6	22.9
385	113	Anvil	113	..	..	..	..
325	165	Atlantic Res	180	..	..	..	..
401	83	Berkeley Exp	346	+3	..	..	..
385	230	Brit Borneo	244	+4	17.4	7.1	15.3
475½	278	B.P.	314	+4	28.9b	9.2	3.6
250	94	Burmah Oil	111	+4	9.3	8.4	6.7
211	70	Carless Capel	135	+1	3.9	2.9	17.5
102	56	Century Oils	77	..	4.0	5.2	8.0
108	46	Charterhall	58	● ..	0.4	0.7	69.7
117	60	Charterhse Pet	73	..	1.1b	1.4	19.7
36½	8½	CF Petroles	£10	+⅛	233	21.3	3.4
27	12	Collins K.	12½	..	..	..	..
10⅛	5	Damson Oil	£6	+⅛	..	..	..
560	300	Gas & Oil Acre	375	..	..	..	..
10½	3	Global Nat Res	£5	-⅛	..	..	..
208	65⅛	KCA Int	145	+2	7.9	5.4	24.3
889	333	Lasmo	469	+2	174	35.5	16.3
13⅛	8	Do Ops	£9	-⅛	90.5	9.7	31.1
101½	91	Do 14% Ln	£95½	..	1400	14.7	..
92	46	New Court Nat	46	..	1.4	3.1	22.5
31⅛	16⅜	Pennzoil	£25	+1	94.2	3.7	9.7
115½	28¼	Premier Cons	61	..	..	..	..
931¼	275	Ranger Oil	550	+20	..	..	..
23	15	Royal Dutch	£15	-⅛	123	6.7	3.2
522	310	Shell Trans	368	+2	27.3	7.0	5.0
430	196	Tricentrol	272	+10	12.0	4.4	11.0
102	78	TR Energy	85	..	..	..	27.2
535	205	Ultramar	493	+2	17.1	3.5	7.6
515	270	Weeks Petrol	310	-5	..	..	26.6

PROPERTY

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
101	41	Allied Ldn	64	..	1.7	2.7	20.5
242	142	Allnatt Ldn	182	+2	6.3	3.5	20.2
125	57	Anglo Met	77	+2	1.4	1.9	..
175	97	Apex	123	+8	2.9	2.3	39.4
36	23½	Aquis	26½	+½	1.3	4.8	25.5
150	57	Beaumont Prop	102	..	7.5	7.4	16.7
288	165	Berkeley Hmbro	224	● +1	10.1	4.5	14.2
252	90	Bradford Prop	183	+3	5.7	3.1	13.4
108	39½	British Land	73	+1	0.4	0.5	11.6
132½	71⅛	Brixton Estate	109	+1	4.2	3.9	25.0
128	85½	Cap & Counties	102	+1	4.9	4.8	14.1
393	221	Chesterfield	320	..	9.3	2.9	30.5
780	400	Churchbury Est	632	+5	15.0	2.4	35.4
106	72	City Offices	83	..	4.4	5.3	30.6
62	26½	Control Secs	50	..	4.0	8.0	20.7
64	38¼	Country & New T	46	+1	1.2b	2.6	..
199	108	Daejan Hldgs	136	+1	5.5	4.0	9.2
105	62	Espley-Tyas	70	..	8.0	11.4	1.4
58½	25	Estates & Gen	44	+1	2.3	5.2	..
81	51	Evans of Leeds	70	..	2.9	4.1	15.2
139	48	Fed Land	130	..	4.8	3.7	21.0
221⅛	123½	Gt Portland	186	..	7.1b	3.8	34.7
180	110	Guildhall	145	● ..	7.4	5.1	19.6
670	347	Hammerson 'A'	610	+5	12.9	2.1	69.9
434	256	Haslemere Ests	394	..	8.6	2.2	26.8
157	38	Kent M. P.	120	..	3.1	2.6	5.6
206¾	109¾	Laing Props	188	+1	6.1	3.2	26.9
347¾	189¾	Land Securities	302	+7	10.9	3.6	31.9
129	50½	Law Land	106	h ..	2.9b	2.7	90.6
463	224	Ldn & Prov Sh	405	..	3.4	0.8	91.2
140	74	Ldn Shop	110	● +1	5.4	4.9	16.7
316	142	Lynton Hldgs	230	..	4.9	2.1	44.7
257	154	MEPC	213	+3	8.6	4.0	27.9
160	91	McKay Secs	110	..	3.9	3.5	27.6
56	31	Marlborough	42	+2	0.5	1.1	..
113	39	Marler Estates	60	● ..	2.9	4.8	16.5
108	31	Mountleigh	82	..	5.0	6.1	14.4
855	400	Municipal	835	..	10.7	1.3	27.5
210	115	North British	150	+5	4.1	2.8	30.1
165¾	107	Peachey Prop	134	● +1	6.4	4.8	14.7
184	116	Prop & Rever	148	..	4.3	2.9	31.6
174	110	Prop Hldgs	130	+4	4.4	3.4	33.8
149⅝	82⅛	Prop Sec	116	+1	2.1b	1.8	54.2
18	7	Raglan Prop	11	..	..	..	50.0
183	95	Regional	136	+1	2.9	2.1	25.7
180	94	Do A	134	-1	2.9	2.1	25.3
330	100	Rosehaugh	260	● ..	3.0	1.2	8.4
252	117	Rush & Tomkins	204	..	5.4	2.6	..
128	89	Scot Met Props	105	● +1	4.6	4.4	24.4
155	93	Slough Ests	122	+1	4.2	3.4	16.6
380	234½	Stock Conv	330	+5	5.7	1.7	31.9
32½	15¾	Town & City	22½	+½	..e	..	..
184	111	Trafford Park	125	..	10.4	8.3	13.0
377	205	Trust Secs	253	+3	..	..	6.2
31½	12⅞	Webb J.	27	..	0.7	2.7	15.7
28⅛	21	Wereldhave	£21	..	135	6.4	12.1
80	37½	W'mster & C'ty	68	..	5.7	8.4	4.5

RUBBER

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
130	71	Barlow Hldgs	73	..	4.3	5.9	..
585	305	Castlefield	340	..	9.0	2.6	..
65	39½	Cons Plant	44½	+1	3.3g	7.4	..
198	115	Doranakande	132	..	4.3	3.3	..
938	627	Guthrie Corp	881	h ..	42.9	4.9	..
232	153	Harrisons Malay	175	..	11.4	6.5	..
91	45	Highlds & Low	54	+1	3.0	5.6	..
537½	240⅝	Hongkong	450	..	27.1	6.0	..
775	363	Killinghall	487	..	20.0	4.1	..
465	288	Ldn Sumatra	300	..	11.4	3.8	..
130	66	Majedie	86	+3	3.2	3.7	..

TEA

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	190	● ..	14.3	7.5	..
485	350	Camellia Inv	427	..	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	343	..	11.8	3.4	..
332	255	Moran	280	..	7.3t	2.6	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	1.4	1.5	..
253	132¾	Warren Plant	242	h ..	14.3	5.9	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
28	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£28	..	150	5.4	10.5
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	185	+2	11.4	6.2	11.7
185	93	Milford Docks	120	..	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£29	..	500	17.2	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¾% Db 87-92	£64
East of Scotland Onshore 25p Ord (64)	55
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½)	£22⅞+¼
F andC Enterprise Trust 10p Ord	17
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52a)	53
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	127+3
Hanson Trust 9½% Cov Ln 2001 (£100)	£106¼+2
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	14
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	27½+½
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	103+1

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	164+4
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (182‡)	Nov 27	187f
Websters Group (20‡)	Dec 18	16 prem+1½

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

Stock markets

Oils make further headway

A vote for a return to work at BL received full support from the stock market yesterday as share prices again reflected the growing mood of optimism.

Equities opened on a cautious note but soon gathered pace as the results of the vote came in from surrounding areas. The *FT* Index, which opened the day 1.1 higher, extended its lead to 13.6 at 3 pm before closing 13.3 up at 492.2.

Leading equities came in for renewed support along with takeover situations and trading statements. Oils continued to make headway on the recent pricing agreement and production levels agreed by Opec and the takeover battle between Mobil and Marathon in the United States.

Nevertheless, conditions remain thin with the subsequent price movements again overexaggerating the turnover reported by jobbers.

An early feature of business was the dawn raid on Ranks Hovis. McDougall, up 10½p at 71p, by British Sugar, 1p cheaper at 325p, after the most publicized warning to date. British Sugar picked up 14.7 per cent of the company at 68p, although speculation is building up that a counter-bid may be in the offing, a point borne out by the apparent lack of sellers.

Gilts continued to make progress with rises of up to £¼ still reflecting the growing hopes of lower interest rates at home and abroad before too long. However, turnover was again described as low with worries of a new short tap on Friday again overshadowing the market.

Blue chips enjoyed another strong session now that investors are quite clear over their allotments for Cable & Wireless, where dealings begin on Friday. Estimates now suggest a premium of anything up to 50p after the 700m shares were oversubscribed 5.6 times. Reed International climbed 6p to 240p apparently well satisfied with the half-year statement while Tozer Kemsley, accepting the poor figures, rose 2p to 70p on hopes of a bid from Lonrho. Elsewhere, ICI rose 6p to 208p. Beecham 10p to 211p, Glaxo 12p to 432p, Unilever 13p to 606p, Fisons 2p to 133p, Blue Circle 10p to 454p, Bowater 10p to 203p, Cadbury Schweppes 3½p to 88½p, Distillers 4p to 173p, Guest Keen & Nettlefolds 8p to 159p, Grand Met 9p to 167p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 312p, Tate & Lyle 4p to 170p and Tube Investments 4p to 106p.

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court stepped up the pressure for a 51 per cent stake in Associated Communications 'A' by increasing the bid to 62p a share.

With the increased offer of 8p a share, brokers Hoare Govett were expected to have fallen just short of the target with the Australian entrepreneur now holding around 49 per cent of the non-voting shares.

The vote for a return to work at BL added 20p to Smiths Industries at 328p while Lucas Industries, reporting next week, hardened 8p to 189p.

Improved trading results added 18p to Sketchley at 258p, 3p to Martonair at 221p, 1p to Moben at 19p, 3p to Bradford Property at 183p, 7p to Hartwells at 72p, and ½p to Ellis & Goldstein at 25½p. But the market was less pleased with news from Scotcros, 6p cheaper at 100p. The encouraging profits forecast put 9p on Ropner Holdings 'A' at 179p while Whitbread rose 10p to 152p, Tricentrol 10p to 272p and De La Rue 22p to 645p.

A brokers' circular helped Kode International 10p to 215p and British & Commonwealth advanced 18p to 288p ahead of the Exco offer for sale in which it has a sizable stake.

Favourable comment boosted Adams & Gibbons 8p to 86p with Group Lotus 2p dearer at 25p ahead of today's annual meeting.

In foods J. Sainsbury added 10p at 470p ahead of half yearly figures tomorrow while Avana added a similar amount at 240p after Northern Foods announced recently it had increased its stake to 20.3 per cent. Northern Foods improved 5p to 155p. Bernard Matthews maintained its recent rally with a 5p rise to 120p and speculative buying put 6p on Pauls & Whites at 173p.

Thin conditions persisted in electricals where Friday's debut of Cable & Wireless improved sentiment. GEC led the advance with a 15p rise at 712p, while Racal rose 5p to 398p, Ferranti 5p to 530p. Thorn EMI 15p to 430p, and Plessey 4p to 315p.

Oils enjoyed further support on the back of the increased price of oil and production cutback by Saudi Arabia agreed at the recent Opec conference in Geneva. In addition, the Mobil bid for Marathon has excited market bulls who are hoping that the bid possibilities might bubble over into the London market. Most of the activity was centred on the majors where BP rose 4p to 314p, Shell 2p to 388p, Ultramar 2p to 493p, Lasmo 2p to 489p, Tricentrol 10p to 272p and Burmah 4p to 111p. Among second liners Clyde Petroleum jumped 12p to 148p on the Buchan deal with Berkeley Exploration 3p up at 346p.

Banks joined in the improvement although turnover was described as disappointing. Barclays rose 7p to 415p, National Westminster 5p to 375p, Midland 5p to 313p and Lloyds 4p to 390p.

In properties the prospect of lower interest rates and the generally thin conditions again had prices higher. MEPC rose 3p to 213p, Land Securities 6p to 303p, Hammerson 'A' 5p to 610p, Stock Conversion 5p to 330p and British Land 1p to 78p.

Equity turnover on November 2 was £94.880m (10,999 bargains).

Traded options attracted a total of 1,920 contracts of which puts accounted for 463. BP drew 422 calls and 194 puts in active business.

Traditional options saw calls in Royal Bank of Scotland on 16p, and Town & City on 2-1/8.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bradford Prop. (I)	—(—)	3.6(3.4)	1.9(1.6)	2(—)	4/1	2.8(2.4)
A. Caird (I)	1.2(1.26)	0.08†(0.12†)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Clement Clark (I)	6.5(6.2)	0.68(0.69)	6.2(6.4)	1.3(1.15)	1/1	—(—)
Ellis & Goldstein (I)	17.9(18.8)	0.51(0.46)	1.55(1.23)	0.85(0.85)	11/12	—(2.15)
Hartwells (I)	75.66(77.38)	1.01(0.76)	8.5(6.5)	1.79(1.79)	31/1	—(5.4)
Intervision Video (*)	3.23(0.78)	0.03(0.05)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lake View (I)	1.9(1.8)	1.65(1.63)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Majedi (I)	—(—)	1.68(1.28)	5.18(4.32)	2.75(2.25)	16/12	2.75(2.25)
Martonair (F)	36.4(39.1)	4.06(6.1)	—(—)	5.65(—)	4/1	7.6(7.6)
Peel (Holdings) (F)	—(—)	0.09(0.08)	9.5(4.0)	2(nil)	—	2(nil)
Reed Int. (I)	832.5(716.5)	38.0(27.0)	26.1(16.1)	4(4)	5/1	—(13)
Roberts Adlard (I)	6.4(7.0)	0.35(0.35)	7.67(7.0)	2(2)	2/1	—(—)
Ropner Hldgs (I)	12.4(14.5)	2.8(3.2)	9.6(10.0)	2.5(2.5)	18/12	—(6.5)
Scotcros (I)	17.8(17.14)	0.43(1.01)	3.04(10.3)	2.13(2.13)	11/1	—(—)
Sketchley (I)	29.9(29.8)	3.5(2.23)	13.0(7.5)	3.2(2.8)	4/1	—(9)
Titaghur Jute (I)	13.6(17.3)	0.32(3.5)	0.21(243.8)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Tozer Kemsley (I)	—(—)	0.07(4.57)	nil(3.7)	0.3(1.59)	4/1	—(2.39)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=for 18 months against a year. †=loss.

Optimism at Ropner despite poor start

By Drew Johnston

A first half fall in profits should be recovered in the second half at engineering and shipping group Ropner Holdings, Mr David Ropner, the chairman, said yesterday.

Turnover for the half year to September 30 was down from £14.5m last year to £12.4m and profit before tax fell from £3.2m to £2.83m.

Mr Ropner said group profits in the second half should be higher than in the first provided several contracts for the sale of property are concluded by the year end. Shipping results are affected by the depressed state of the freight market, but the insurance broking arm of the group's activities continues to do well,

The group's engineering activities have also experienced a mixed year with the Airtech subsidiary, a manufacturer of electronics equipment for the telecommunications and defence industries. contributing a good performance.

But Hazelock, the group's garden equipment side, performed less well, largely as a result of the weather and the fall in consumer spending.

Market expectations that Ropner will improve its overall performance in the second half were reflected in a 9p rise in the share price to 179p.



Mr David Ropner, chairman of Ropner Holdings.

Sketchley up 58 pc in first half

By Margareta Pagano

A 58 per cent rise in pretax profits and a dividend boost for the six months to September sent the shares of Sketchley up 18p to 258p yesterday.

The group has now eliminated all losses from its abortive Greaseasters venture, which cost it £2m over the last two years. Pretax profits for the six months rose to £3.5m from the £2.23m made last time when Greaseaster losses were £936,000. Sales, however, were only marginally up £100,000 at £29.9m.

At the trading level profits are £3.68m against £2.87m, which reflects a downturn when last time's loss is taken into account.

Growth at the pretax level comes from reducing interest charges to £38,000 from £567,000 and tight control of costs throughout the group. Borrowings are negligible compared with £2.5m at the end of last year and by this year end there should be cash on balance.

Demand for Sketchley's High Street dry cleaning services showed some decline but the division still turned in a modest profits increase. Industrial workwear rental and cleaning, last year's star performer, also improved with a rise in the number of customers. Customers include the National Coal Board and Ford.

Sketchley's involvement in office cleaning is limited to London where the activity has 250 staff but it is an area it hopes to expand. Several possible acquisitions, in related fields, are being considered and the group does not rule out developments overseas. The United States and West German markets are viewed with interest.

Mr Gerald Wightman, the chairman, says trading continues to be difficult but believes benefits of greater efficiency will see further improvements in the full year. Although he makes no forecast, the group could make between £6.5m and £7m this year.

Shareholders get a half-time gross dividend of 4.57p against 4p.

Vehicle slump fails to slow Hartwells

By Our Financial Staff

Hartwells Group, the Oxford-based Ford and BL car dealer, has managed to improve profits by 32 per cent in the first half despite the slump in the national commercial vehicle market.

Pretax profits for the six months to August rose to £1m from £766,000 last time on sales down by nearly £2m at £75.7m. The results lifted the shares 7p at 72p. Shareholders receive an unchanged gross dividend of 2.54p.

Sales in Hartwell's commercial vehicle market division fell by £2.7m with trading profits tumbling by £200,000 against the same period last year. But better trading margins on car sales and on service and parts activities were achieved despite virtually unchanged turnover.

Interest charges and stock finance costs were more than halved at £332,000 compared with £759,000. Borrowings at the last year end stood at £7.5m. Tax charges, however, increased to £526,000 from £398,000. Earnings per share are higher at 8.5p against 6.5p.

Mr Francis Huggins, the chairman, says it is not possible to forecast results for the second half but the board is confident provided there is no disruption of supplies arising from industrial disputes.

In the last year to February the group made £1.5m pretax

Moben misses forecast

By Our Financial Staff

Moben, the kitchen and bedroom furniture group headed by Mr Len Morris, missed its profits forecast of £2m by £100,000 last year. On turnover of existing operations up by a third from £26m to £34.2m the Manchester-based group made a pretax profit of £1.9m compared with a pretax loss of £3.8m in the previous year. But its bedroom division remained loss-making in the 12 months to August 31 although it has now been administratively amalgamated with the kitchen furniture division to reduce overheads.

The last seven months of the year reflected a 10 per cent price increase. Borrowings, which brought the banks much closer to the group in its old Kitchen Queen form, are down by £2.7m to £3.6m but Mr Morris pointed out that the deficit on group reserves precluded a dividend this year—

Intervision and auditors disagree

By our Financial Staff

Disagreement between Mr John Bentley's Intervision Video group and its auditors, Thornton Baker, has arisen over how the value of its video tape library should be treated in the latest accounts.

Mr Laurence Phillipson, the group's finance director, said lieved the tapes should have lered the tapes should have been valued as fixed assets and not stock. The auditors had disagreed. Intervision will put to shareholders at its next annual meeting that the auditors be replaced by Stoy Hayward.

Intervision, the country's market leader in video films, reported profits of only £31,000 for the 18 months to June this year compared with £51,000. This includes a nine-month contribution from its video business which made £238,000 but profits were wiped out by losses of £238,500 from its insulation business for the 11 months to November last year.

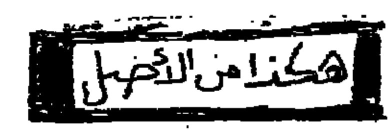
City estimates had been for profits of £1.6m. The group aims to come to the Unlisted Securities Market by the beginning of December.

More financial news, page 19

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Bank explains silver losses

Geneva.—In announcing it has had to dip into its reserves to cover losses of about 140m Swiss francs (£41m) incurred by its Geneva branch in silver trading the Swiss Volksbank has described this as an isolated incident.

The transactions were incurred in the run-up to the 1979 crisis when the bottom dropped out of the silver market.

The Bank's head office in Zurich said it had been compelled to issue its lengthy communique because of growing rumours that the bank was in difficulties and considering a merger. Funds, as in the September 30 balance sheet, were more than 1,100m francs, it added.

The communique said 67m francs this year and 72m in 1980 had been taken from reserves to cover the losses incurred by the Geneva branch in violation of head office instructions and going beyond its competence. The branch had undertaken large silver market transactions on behalf of clients who had found themselves in difficulties when the market turned and the price crashed.

The communique underlined that no member of the bank staff was regarded as having infringed the law. Appropriate internal measures had been taken and any repetition of such a happening was excluded. For 1981, however, there would inevitably be a fall in net profits and a reduced dividend.

A statement from the Federal Banking Commission said it had been aware for some time of the silver market losses incurred by the bank and, together with the Swiss National Bank, had carried out an extensive examination of the situation. Its conclusion was that shareholders' interests were in no danger and the capital and open reserves remained intact.

£255,000 rights issue at Abwood

Abwood Machine Tools is to raise about £255,000 through an underwritten rights issue of one-for-one at 7.5p.

Mr K. K. Chai, a representative of the principal sub-underwriters, Madison Investments, will be invited to join the board of Abwood in a non-executive capacity.

If sufficient shareholders do not take up their rights, the underwriters may have to take up so many securities that their holding of the enlarged share capital could exceed 30 per cent. The Takeover Panel's waiver of the requirement for a general offer to be made is being sought.

Provided that the issue of new shares is approved by shareholders, it is understood that this waiver is likely to be forthcoming.

Scotcros falls midway

Although turnover of Scotcros for the half year to September 30 rose from £17.14m to £17.88m, pretax profits fell from £1.01m to £431,000. The interim dividend is held at 3p gross.

The board says that since the summer trade appears to have stabilized and it is confident that the strong balance sheet, wide spread of activities in the United Kingdom and France, and heavy investment programme in plant and machinery, together provide a strong base for future profitability.

Cable TV placing

Associated Newspapers Group is taking a 15 per cent stake in Greenwich Cable Communications through a 51 per cent, or £600,000, placing on the Unlisted Securities Market. This values the whole company, which now has an experimental Home Office licence for subscriber television, at £1.17m. Just over 1m shares will be placed at 50p each. Dealings are expected to start on November 11.

Ellis & Goldstein

Pretax profits of garment manufacturer Ellis & Goldstein rose from £457,000 to £511,000, for the half year to July 31. This was achieved on a reduced turnover, of £17.9m against £18.8m. The interim dividend has been maintained at 1.214p gross and earnings a share have risen from 1.23p to 1.55p.

Tring Hall expands

Tring Hall Securities has acquired for an undisclosed sum the whole of the share capital of Bristol-based Templegate Industrial Securities, licensed dealer in securities and specialist in merger broking.

British Benzol

British Benzol Carbonising reports that applications were received in respect of 4.27m ordinary shares (90.5 per cent) under its rights issue.

UK RESERVES

Figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury:

End of period	$m	£m	Change in month $
1980			
Sept	27,637	11,572	−654
Oct	28,025	11,492	+389
Nov	28,189	11,952	+163
Dec	27,476	11,487	+173
1981			
Jan	28,354	11,953	+918
Feb	28,434	12,908	+440
March*	28,212	12,583	−222
April	28,066	13,084	−145
May	26,487	12,793	−1,579
June	25,631	13,233	−856
July	24,568	13,294	−1,063
Aug	24,511	13,291	−57
Sept	23,696	13,058	−815
Oct	23,316	12,634	−380

* Reserves revalued each year end March.

IMI set to acquire US vending company

By Drew Johnston

IMI, the Birmingham-based engineering and metals group, is set to purchase the whole of the share capital of the Cornelius company of Minneapolis by means of a cash merger.

Cornelius, which designs and builds drinks dispensing systems and already has strong trading links with IMI, has been valued at around $32.5m (£17.4m). Its shareholders will receive $16.5 per share of common stock under the proposed terms.

An agreement in principle to proceed with the deal is subject to final negotiations, and involves IMI obtaining the consulting services of Mr J F Paulucci, the present largest shareholder in Cornelius, and Mr J W Gabel, the former chairman and chief executive.

Cornelius and IMI are already equal shareholders in several manufacturing and sales companies in Europe as the IMI Cornelius group. This has United Kingdom factories at Brighouse in Yorkshire and in Northern Ireland as well as in Dusseldorf and Barcelona.

Hampton Trust up sharply

Higher net rental income and interest receivable together with a profit on foreign currency transactions enabled Hampton Trust to more than treble its profits in the six months to September 30.

Pretax profits jumped from £30,000 to £110,000. Equity earnings in the first half increased from 0.19p to 0.54p per share.

At the gross revenue level, net rental income moved up from £68,000 to £76,500 and interest receivable from £4,500 to £63,000, while £60,000 profit was made on foreign currency transactions.

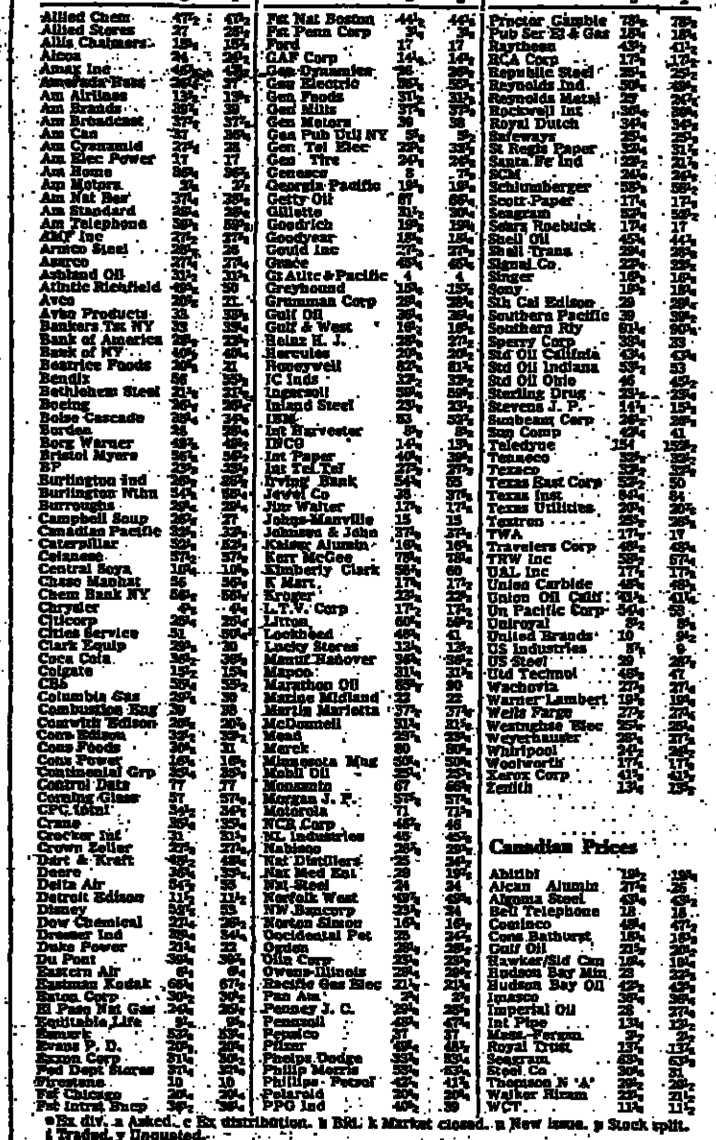
In his annual statement in September, Sir Cecil Burney, the chairman, indicated that the current year's income would benefit from the substantial interest being received on the company's cash deposits, almost entirely invested in US dollars, from higher rentals, and from its Ohio oil and gas wells.

Wall Street

New York, Nov 3.—The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 868.72, up 1.90 on Wall Street yesterday. There were 911 issues advancing, 597 declining and 403 unchanged. Volume totaled 54,970,000 shares compared with 65,100,000 shares yesterday.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index was 73.28, up 0.33. Average price per share was up 14 cents.

Marathon Oil retreated 4⅞ to 85⅛ as the battle over Mobil Corporation's $85 a share bid for Marathon heated up. Marathon yesterday won a temporary restraining order barring Mobil from disseminating information about its bid or taking other action but Mobil today won a modification of the order.



Canadian Prices

Abitibi	19½	19¾
Alcan Alumin	27¼	25
Algoma Steel	43¼	43½
Bell Telephone	18	18
Cominco	48¼	47½
Cons Bathurst	18¼	18½
Gulf Oil	21½	20½
Hawker/Sid Can	18¼	18¼
Hudson Bay Min	23	22½
Hudson Bay Oil	42½	42½
Imasco	38¼	38¼
Imperial Oil	28	27¼
Int Pipe	13¼	13½
Mass-Ferguson	2½	2½
Royal Trust	13¼	13¼
Seagram	63½	63¼
Steel Co	30¼	31
Thomson N 'A'	20½	20½
Walker Hiram	22¼	21½
WCT	11½	11½

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities

Trading in London Commodity Exchange markets was suspended yesterday afternoon following a telephone warning that a bomb had been placed in the markets. Trading in sugar, cocoa and rubber futures had been completed. The London robusta coffee futures market did not reopen, and trading in soyabean meal was not resumed.

COPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, [illegible] a metric ton; high-grade three months, [illegible]. Cash standard [illegible]. Morning.—[illegible] Settlement, [illegible]. Sales, 625 tonnes.

TIN was firm.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, [illegible] a tonne; three months, [illegible]. Morning.—Standard cash, £8,140; [illegible] Settlement, £8,140. Sales, [illegible]. Singapore tin ex-works, $M33.54 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, [illegible] per tonne; three months, [illegible]. Morning.—Cash, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]. Settlement, [illegible]. Sales, 7,000 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash [illegible] per tonne; three months [illegible]. Sales, 1,950 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £491.50-92.00; three months £500-507. Settlement, £492. Sales, 4,600 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £[illegible] ($414) a troy ounce.

SILVER was quietly steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 482.15p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, [illegible]); three months [illegible]; six months, 518p (967c); one year 557p (1,042c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash 485-86p; three months 504-504.2p. Sales, 27 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 481.5-82.00p; three months, 500-500.5p. Settlement, 482p. Sales, 101 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £599-600 per tonne; three months £623.50-24.00. Sales, 3,350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £595-97; three months £621.50-22.00. Settlement, £597. Sales, 6,575 tonnes.

NICKEL was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,700-2,710 per tonne; three months £2,755-60. Sales, 390 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £2,675-85; three months £2,742-45. Settlement, £2,685. Sales, 384 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec, 57.50-58.50; Jan, 58.10-58.80; Jan-March, 59.30-59.50; April-June, 63.20-63.30; July-Sept, 66.40-66.60; Oct-Dec, 69.90-70.00; Jan-March, 73.30-73.50; April-June, 76.60-76.80; July-Sept, 79.70-80.00. Sales: 277 at 15 tonnes.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,185 traded 1,203; March, 1,181-1,182; May, 1,181-1,183; July, 1,181-1,182; Sept, 1,186-1,187; Dec, 1,193-1,200; March, 1,211-1,219. Sales: 3,752 lots. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 2) 96.60c; indicator price (Nov 3) 5-day average, 95.54c (US cents per lb). Buffer stock price 777 $ per tonne.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £165; the "whites" price was £1 lower at £177. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 164-164.95; March, 170.10-170.25; May, 175.05-175.25; Aug, 176.50-177.00; Oct, 181.60-181.75; Jan, 183-183.75; March, 187.50-187.75. Sales: 2,823. ISA prices (Nov 2): daily 11.77c; 15-day average, 11.76c.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Dec, 376-382; Jan, 382-384; March, 393-394; May, 399-400; Aug, 413-414; Oct, 418-420; Dec, 420-425; Jan, 424-426; March, 431-434; May, 436-440. Sales: 33 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: Afloat £114.50; Nov £115.50; Dec £117.00 trans-shipment east coast sellers. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov £111, east coast seller.

MAIZE.—French: early Nov £127.25 quoted trans-shipment east coast. South Africa white/optional yellow: Nov £86.25.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Nov £105.25 east coast; Dec £106.25 east coast sellers. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov £100.65; Jan £103.60; March £107.40; May £110.85; Sept £100.70. Sales: 212 lots. WHEAT: Nov £107; Jan £108.95; March £112.45; May £116.10; July £119.60; Sept £106.55. Sales: 157 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£104.90	£100.70
S West	—	£105.00	£100.20
W Mids	£106.00	£104.60	£100.50
N West	—	£106.40	£100.00

The UK monetary coefficient for the week beginning Monday, November 9 (based on HGCA calculations using 5 days exchange rates) is expected to change to 0.953.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Nov 3: GB cattle 90.75p per kg lw (+0.77); UK sheep 162.35p per kg est dcw (+13.81); GB pigs 78.29p per kg lw (−0.61). ENGLAND AND WALES: Cattle Nos up 3.5 per cent, ave price 89.76p (+0.78); Sheep Nos down 8.5 per cent, ave price 161.07p (+12.16); Pig Nos down 8.5 per cent, ave price 78.21p (−0.50). SCOTLAND: Cattle Nos down 9.0 per cent, ave price 94.26p (+2.10); Sheep Nos down 16.5 per cent, ave price 164.56p (+15.15); Pig Nos up 12.0 per cent, ave price 78.91p (−1.82).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($US per tonne).—Nov, 325.75-26.00; Dec, 325.50-26.00; Jan, 326.00-26.25; Feb, 326.00-26.50; March, 326.00-26.25; April 324.00-24.50; May, 325.00-25.50; June, 325.50-26.00; July, 330.25-26.00. Sales, 368 lots of 100 tonnes each. Market closed early due to bomb scare.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £78; Feb, £90.60; April, £103.60. Sales: 327 lots of 40 tonnes each.

EGGS (The London Egg Exchange).—In home-produced there was a firm market with good demand on all sizes. Home-produced market prices (in £ per 120, based on trading packer/first-hand):

	Wed/Thur/Fri	Mon/Tues
1's	7.20 to 7.50	7.48 to 7.80
2's	6.60 to 6.90	6.60 to 7.00
3's	6.20 to 6.40	6.40 to 6.90
4's	6.00 to 6.10	6.10 to 6.60
5's	5.20 to 5.50	5.30 to 5.75
6's	3.20 to 4.60	4.60 to 5.00
7's	3.40 to 3.60	3.80 to 4.10

All prices quoted are for bulk delivery in Keyes trays. The above range is a guide to general market conditions and is dependent upon location, quantity and whether delivered or not.

Football

Now is the Winterslag of Arsenal's discontent

By Clive White

Arsenal 2 Winterslag 1

Arsenal, who had sought release from their domestic headaches in the fresh, rejuvenating air of European competition, found the treatment curtailed at Highbury last night. The end truth is that having walked headlong into an early goal by their opponents they were simply not quite good enough to overhaul a Belgian side containing eight part-timers.

When eventually they did find some rhythm and menace it was too late to prevent Winterslag advancing into the third round of the Uefa Cup at their expense on the away goal rule and an aggregate of 2-2. Arsenal's spirit, in the end, was willing but their flesh, particularly in attack, is embarrassingly weak. Terry Neill, their manager, will be under even greater pressure now to spend, spend, spend in the transfer market.

Arsenal's calamitous start began in the third minute. Sansom, after cleverly dummying, immaturely dropped the ball away without looking. Albertsen, Winterslag's Norwegian international, collected and hoisted the ball high into the penalty area where Jennings, inexplicably, stood rooted to the ground while Billen, the left back, rose high and free to head home.

Suddenly the insignificant one-goal handicap from the first leg grew into a frightening burden. Arsenal were like commuters who thought they had 15 minutes for the train only to discover that it was five. But even a busier Arsenal were not going to find it easy against these keen Belgians.

If there was a view that the heavy surface in Belgium a fortnight ago had clogged Arsenal's superior skills it was soon ridiculed. Weis, of Luxembourg origins, showed a more refined touch in midfield than any of his more illustrious counterparts.

Arsenal's impotence in attack, now without Sunderland, who failed a test on his injured calf, was highlighted by Vaessen, the replacement. His sleepy manner, topped with an abject failure to do little right, made him the butt of Arsenal supporters' frustration. The cheers that greeted his substitution were heartless and not for a young man who was the toast of Highbury two years ago when he headed a semi-final winner against Juventus in the Cup Winners' Cup.

Winterslag, instead, showed them the way when from a corner the tall Billen clouted the ball unluckily against the underside of the bar and Davids headed narrowly over. Hollins, the Arsenal full back, followed the example of the Belgian defender in the 32nd minute when Rix slipped him a short free kick and the first division's elder statesman hammered the ball into the far corner of the net.

The forwards were still reluctant to pick up the scent until Rix, offering much more effort than of late, kissed the bar with a sweet shot in the 54th minute. Seventeen minutes later a back-header by McDermott dropped the ball obligingly into Rix's path and the Arsenal player tapped in. Now the Gunners had their sights fixed, but as is often the way, too late.

ARSENAL: P Jennings; J Hollins, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, C Whyte, B McDermott, P Vaessen (sub, P Davis), R Meade, P Nicholas, G Rix.

WINTERSLAG: J P de Bruyne; P Houben, M Billen, E Van Lessen, P Zambrichus, R Albertsen, L Thys, P Denier, K Berger, C Weis, G Davids.

Referee: R Jargoz (Poland).



Arsenals' youngster Meade (left) tussles with Lambrichts

United echoes of the Highland Division

By Iain Mackenzie

Dundee U 5 Borussia 0

The Scottish-league Cup holders, down 2—0 from the first leg of this Uefa Cup second round tie and due to meet Rangers in this season's League Cup final, flew the [illegible] Rampant high at Tannadice Park last night. They scored five goals and might have had ten as one of the best sides in the Bundesliga was swept aside.

The visiting goalkeeper, clad somewhat incongruously for such a mild night in a tracksuit, was kept far busier throughout the first half than McAlpine at the other end.

Indeed the home goalkeeper was so untroubled that he was frequently out of his penalty area acting almost as an extra sweeper. The problem was, as Borussia showed just after the half hour, that the sudden break was likely to end the match if not the game.

In the 35th minute a thrust through the middle by Mill and Pinkall led to the ball reaching Hannes. The midfield man lined up a shot from all of 30 yards. McAlpine was completely beaten as the ball swept past him but it also swept past a post.

Then United scored. In spite of the pressure which suggested that a goal was overdue, this one came almost as a surprise. Sturrock did all the basic work, beating three defenders before sending the ball to Milne, whose first-time shot gave Kleff absolutely no chance.

So United had pulled one back and were looking for more. A minute before half time they succeeded in drawing level on aggregate, and deservedly so. Again Sturrock did the spadework; his cross was only partially cleared by the German defence and Kirkwood was in the right position. His first-time shot smacked against the left hand post and into the net.

The second half began as a repetition of the first. Borussia were forced to defend in depth as United's tangerine shirts swept downfield in search of the vital goal. Kleff had to make three saves in the opening five minutes of this half and looked decidedly unhappy.

He was unhappier still in the 51st minute, when, as though living up to the traditions of the famous Highland Division the Dundee side breached the German defence once more. A long ball from Holt should have been cleared by Ringels, but the centre back allowed it to slip from his head into Sturrock's path.

The Germans stood still, looking for an offside decision which could not possibly have been given. Sturrock moved, and cracked the ball into the net to make it 3—2.

A minute or so later, Hegarty had the game tied up for the Scots, or so it seemed. A near header from a cross by Milne was stopped on the ground by Kleff but about six inches over the line. The referee thought otherwise, and play was allowed to continue.

Still, it was United's night. Remorselessly they kept pushing into German territory and when a Sturrock header came back off a post, Hegarty put the ball in to tie the game up. One minute later Dundee United made absolutely certain of getting into the third round when Bannon ended a run by scoring the fifth.

DUNDEE UNITED: H McAlpine, J Holt, D Murray, R Gough, P Hegarty, D Narey, E Bannon, R Milne, B Kirkwood, P Sturrock, D Dodds.

BORUSSIA: W Kleff, F Schaffer, J Fleer, W Hannes, N Ringels, L Matthaus, A Veh, F Bruns, F Mill, K Pinkall, W Wuttke.

Referee: U Eriksson (Sweden).

Yesterday's results

Uefa Cup

Second round, second leg

Arsenal (1) 2, Hollins, Rix; Winterslag (1) 1, Billen. 22,930.

Aggregate 2-2: Winterslag win on away goal.

Dundee U (2) 5, Milne, Kirkwood, Sturrock, Hegarty, Bannon; Borussia M (0) 0. 17,000.

Dundee win 5-3 on aggregate.

OTHER MATCH: Neuchatel (Switzerland) 1, Malmö 0 (Aggregate 2-0).

Third division

Bristol R (1) 2, Randall, D Williams; Newport (0) 0. 6,464.
Burnley (0) 1, Cassidy; Chester (0) 0. 3,455.
Carlisle (1) 2, Coughlin, Staniforth; Doncaster (0) 0. 3,725.
Chesterfield (0) 1, Bonnyman (pen); Huddersfld (0) 0. 6,847.
Millwall (1) 2, Boyle (og), West; Bristol C (0) 0. 5,002.
Plymouth (1) 3, Cook 2 (1 pen), Sims; Fulham (0) 1, Davies.
Portsmouth (0) 1, Cropley; Wimbledon (0) 0. 9,063.
Swindon (0) 0; Brentford (2) 3, Johnson, Bowen, Kamara.

Fourth division

B'mouth (0) 2, Spackman, Graham; Scunthorpe (0) 0. 5,032.
Halifax (0) 1, Graham; Torquay (0) 2, Brown, Bourne. 1,525.
Hull (1) 2, Marwood, Roberts; York (0) 0. 3,340.
North'ton (0) 1, Phillips; Sheff Utd (0) 2, Trusson 2. 4,168.
Rochdale (0) 0; Tranmere (0) 0. 1,663.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barnet 0, Stafford 2; Runcorn 6, Bath 1.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Milton Keynes 0, Enderby 2. Southern division: Ashford 0, Hounslow 0; Basingstoke 0, Dorchester 1; Hastings 2, Crawley 3; Thanet 1, Hillingdon 2; Waterlooville 1, Tonbridge 1; Welling 0, Canterbury 0.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Chelsea 0, QPR 5; Fulham 1, Norwich 2.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replay: Leatherhead 0, Dover 1.

SCHOOLS MATCH: Lancing 2, Collyer College 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Borehamwood 0, Wycombe Wanderers 1; Bishop's Stortford 2, Walthamstow Avenue 1; Harlow 1, Hendon 2; Hayes 2, Slough 1; Leytonstone and Ilford 3, Barking 1; Sutton United 3, Croydon 1; Woking 2, Tooting and Mitcham 4. First division: Epsom 1, Kingstonian 2; Lewes 2, Hampton 1; Maidenhead United 1, Chesham 1; Oxford City 1, Feltham 2; Ware 0, Hornchurch 1; Wokingham 1, Bognor 2; Hertford 5, Tilbury 1. Second division: Egham 0, Eastbourne United 2; Harwich and Parkeston 3, Finchley 2; Letchworth 1, Cheshunt 0; Rainham 1, Epping 2; Windsor and Eton 1, Hungerford 2; Worthing 7, Camberley 0.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Aveley 0, Colchester 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Haringey 0, Uxbridge 0; Woodford v Leyton Wingate postponed.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Southend 2, Cambridge United 4. Replay: Orient 4, Norwich City 0.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second qualifying round replay: Corinthian Casuals 2, Woodford 3.

KENT SENIOR CUP: First round: Chatham 3, Bromley 1.

OTHER MATCHES: Allan Hunter testimonial: Ipswich Town 2, Celtic 3. Jimmy Sirrell testimonial: Notts County 3, Nottingham Forest XI 5.

RUGBY UNION: Ebbw Vale 12, Newport 6; Penarth 12, Newbridge 18.

OTHER MATCH: Royal Signals 19, RCT 9.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bloxham 15, Old Boys 18; Mill Hill 8, UCS 6; Prior Park 40, Bristol Cathedral 6; The Leys 24, Hills Road Sixth Form College 0; Wellington (Berks) 16, Marlborough 9; St Bees 6, Truro 9.

TEGUCIGALPA (Honduras): World Cup: qualifying match: Canada 1, El Salvador 0.

European and other fixtures today

EUROPEAN CUP: Second round, second leg: Red Star Belgrade v Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia); Juventus v Anderlecht; Liverpool v AZ Alkmaar (7.30); Glentoran v CSKA Sofia (7.30); Universitatea Craiova (Romania) v BK Copenhagen; Bayern Munich v Benfica; Dynamo Kiev v Austria Wien; Aston Villa v Dynamo Berlin (7.30).

CUP-WINNERS' CUP: Second round, second leg: Lausanne v Legia Warsaw; Eintracht Frankfurt v Ska Rostov (USSR); Barcelona v Dukla Prague; Roma v Porto; Tottenham Hotspur v Dundalk (7.45); Standard Liège v Vasa Budapest; Velez Mostar (Yugoslavia) v Lokomotiv Leipzig; Dynamo Tbilisi v Bastia.

UEFA CUP: Second round, second leg: Sporting Lisbon v Southampton (9.30); Carl Zeiss Jena v Real Madrid; Radnicki Nis (Yugoslavia) v Grasshoppers Zurich; Lokeren (Belgium) v Aris Salonica; PSV Eindhoven v Rapid Vienna; Boavista Porto v Valencia; Hamburg v Girondins Bordeaux; Kaiserslautern (WG) v Spartak Moscow; Arges Pitesti (Romania) v Aberdeen (11.30 am); Dynamo Dresden v Feyenoord; Dynamo Bucharest v Internazionale Milan; IFK Göteborg v Sturm Graz (Austria); Hajduk Split v Beveren Waas (Belgium).

SECOND DIVISION: Cardiff City v Wrexham.

THIRD DIVISION: Exeter City v Oxford United; Lincoln City v Preston North End; Reading v Walsall.

FOURTH DIVISION: Blackpool v Bury; Bradford City v Port Vale; Hartlepool v Crewe Alexandra; Hereford United v Stockport County; Peterborough United v Aldershot; Wigan Athletic v Darlington.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern Division: Andover v Dunstable; Folkestone v Gosport.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v Plymouth (2.30); Oxford United v Reading.

FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replay: Taunton v Addlestone and Weybridge.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division: Hertford v Tilbury. Second division: Barton v Tring; Molesey v Horsham.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Aylesbury v Enfield Rolenmill (7.45); Welling v Portsmouth; Dover v Redhill; Gillingham v Dartford; Huddersfield v Rotherham.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: Second qualifying round replay: Ruislip Manor v Leyton-Wingate (at Feltham).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: London University v Arthurian League (at Motspur Park, 2.30).

Rugby Union

TOUR MATCH: Pontypool v Australians (2.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Buckinghamshire v Berkshire (at High Wycombe, 7.30); Dorset and Wiltshire v Oxfordshire (at Swindon). Midland playoffs: East Midland v North Midlands (at Northampton, 7.15); Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire v Leicestershire (at Nottingham, 7.15).

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend v Pontypridd (7.15); Gloucester v South Wales Police (7.0); Llanelli v Abertillery (7.0); Orrell v Sheffield (7.15); Cambridge LX Club v London Hospital.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Combined London OB v Middlesex Clubs (at Old Merchant Taylors, 2.30).

POLYTECHNIC CUP: Regional round: Teesside v Newcastle; Sunderland v Leeds; Sheffield v Huddersfield; Manchester v Trent; North Staffordshire v Leicester; Liverpool v Birmingham; Coventry v Wolverhampton; Plymouth v Bristol; Portsmouth v Brighton; Kingston v Central; North London v Hatfield; Middlesex v Oxford; NELP v Thames; City v South Bank.

Hockey

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Metropolitan Police v Sussex (at Imber Court, 2.15).

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham v London University; Cheam v Cambridge University; Richmond v Oxford University.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Challenge round. South-East: East Anglia v UCL; Essex v The City; Kent v Sussex; LSE v Surrey. South-West: Bristol v Reading; Exeter v Southampton.

Villa must not be complacent

By Norman Fox

Returning from their first difficult European Cup match last month, Aston Villa felt sure that their 2—1 second round defeat of Dynamo in East Berlin would bring recognition on the Continent and, at home, the spur needed to regain the form of champions. They approach the second leg at Villa Park tonight (7.30) less convinced.

Since that undoubtedly splendid performance near the Berlin Wall a fortnight ago, Villa have recorded two victories over Wolverhampton Wanderers, which, sadly, is no longer a momentous achievement, but suffered a blow to their confidence with another defeat by Ipswich Town, who haunted them last season.

It was too easy to believe that winning in the cold atmosphere of East Berlin would guarantee the League champions progress to the next round of the competition. Ron Saunders, the manager, while delighted to see his team survive a penalty and win the game with a memorable individual goal by the scampering Morley, has since had cause to castigate them and warn that the tie is not over. The memory of Dynamo visiting Nottingham Forest last year and winning, supports him.

The ease with which Butcher and Osman, of Ipswich, coped with Shaw and Withe last Saturday was ominous. Villa cannot look upon their slender lead over the East German champions as their own wall of security, and with the agile and talented Riediger leading the German attack, the margin of advantage is slim indeed, even considering the away goals rule, which could be decisive.

Since losing to Villa, Dynamo have gone to the top of the East German league. Mr Saunders says they are a team without obvious weakness, but in the centre of defence they showed some slackness and their finishing was unreliable. Nevertheless, they are methodical and, in Netz, they have a winger quite as dangerous as Morley. Terletzki is a good organiser and European experience also favours the Germans.

The Villa defence made several disturbing errors when Dynamo put them under pressure. So this, when added to an indifferent home record, suggests a difficult match. Dynamo's coach, Jürgen Bogs, said last night that Villa were "a good technical side".

ASTON VILLA (probable): J Rimmer; K Swain, C Gibson, A Evans, B Ormsby, D Mortimer, D Bremner, G Shaw, P Withe, G Cowans, A Morley.

DYNAMO BERLIN (probable): B Rudwaleit, M Noack, N Trieloff, R Strasser, R Ernst, R Troppa, F Terletzki, A Ullrich, H-J Riediger, B Schulz, W-R Netz.

Dutch go out to breach wobbling Anfield wall

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

AZ 67 Alkmaar will tonight attempt to become the fourth side to win a European tie at Anfield. In the 17 years that Liverpool have entertained Continental opposition only Ferencvaros, Leeds United and Red Star Belgrade have triumphed on Merseyside. The last to do so was Red Star eight years ago.

For the Dutch champions the past is as daunting as the present. Runners-up to Ipswich Town in last season's Uefa Cup Final and in the recent European team of the year award, Alkmaar should not even be holding a faint glimmer of hope in the second leg of the European Cup second round tie.

Alkmaar were outplayed, often embarrassingly so, in the Olympic Stadium a fortnight ago and were two down with half an hour left. That they came back to draw, let alone almost win with the last kick of the game, was scarcely credible. But Liverpool, the holders, are not the team of old and Alkmaar, after a chaotic hour, showed how dangerous they can be.

Tol and Kist, two prolific goalscorers, took advantage of Liverpool's lack of concentration towards the close, which is threatening to become an uncharacteristic theme. Brighton and Manchester United recently made them pay for it in the League but Exeter City, beaten by a record 11—0 aggregate in the League Cup, and Sunderland, defeated at Roker Park last Saturday, found no such faults.

Yet Liverpool's once consistent dominance, particularly at home, is no longer as predictable and, although they are known to be slow starters, it is significant that they are still wallowing in the middle reaches of the first division. Lee and Johnson, the two scorers in the first leg, are unfit. The promising Whelan and Rush continue to deputise.

Alkmaar's striking power is not in question and they confirmed it over the weekend with a 5—0 victory in the Dutch Cup, albeit against Veendam of the second division. It is their defence, and especially Treytel in goal, that must withstand the inevitable hectic opening. Even with such experienced internationals as Peters and Hovenkamp, that would seem beyond them.

If so, Liverpool would enter the last eight for the fifth time and their chances of retaining the trophy would not be harmed if Benfica, twice former winners, and Juventus, twice beaten finalists in 1973, fail to join them. Benfica were held to a goalless draw at home by Bayern Munich; and Juventus, beaten at home for the first time this season by Roma on Sunday, must score at least twice without reply against Anderlecht.

The task facing Southampton is mountainous. They must visit the home of Malcolm Allison, Sporting Lisbon, and win by at least three clear goals. With Keegan, Channon and Moran in attack, they may score enough but a defence that conceded four at home in the first leg is unlikely to stay intact in the Jose Alvalade Stadium.

But if the probable reappearance of Watson at centre half does not keep Southampton in the Uefa Cup, it may help to keep England in the World Cup. He has spent the last three weeks in the reserves and, as Waldron is ineligible, is expected to be recalled. Ron Greenwood will undoubtedly pick an experienced side to meet Hungary in the life-or-death tie in two weeks' time and Watson must soon prove his form and his fitness. It may be his last chance.

Aberdeen's manager, Alex Ferguson, sees the return leg against Arges Pitesti as a 45-minute contest. "If we haven't conceded a goal by half-time, we will be through," he said yesterday. As Aberdeen take a three-goal lead; as McLish, who missed the first leg, is back; and as Pitesti have lost their last five matches and have sunk to near the bottom of the Romanian League, his confidence is understandable.

Tottenham Hotspur should also advance to the last eight in the Cup Winners' Cup at the expense of Dundalk. Spurs can afford to leave Corbett, who scored the winner with his first touch after coming on for Crooks at Southampton last Saturday, on the substitutes' bench, where he will accompany Price and Jones, both returning from prolonged absences.

Not so Dundalk. Their manager, Jim McLaughlin, will spend this morning examining the limbs of three of his players. An injury to a knee put Fairclough, a former Huddersfield striker who scored in the first leg, out of the game for five years and it may keep him out.

Hilary, Fairclough's partner, who also missed two years because of a knee injury, and McConvie, their centre half, are the other two awaiting tests.

Victory by George

Hongkong, Nov 3.—Charlie George made his long-delayed first appearance in the Hongkong league here tonight. George had been out of action with leg and back injuries since Bulova signed him in September from Southampton. In the match against Eastern he laid on two goals in his side's 3—2 victory.—Reuter.

Cricket

Gavaskar's prediction

Sunil Gavaskar, who will lead the Indian team against England in the six-Test series starting on November 27, said in Delhi that he thought India had an even chance of victory. England, who leave tomorrow for their tour of India and Sri Lanka, have been offered £1,750 bonus for each victory they achieve.

Happy about the tour taking place, Gavaskar said: "It will help us maintain better sporting links between the two countries."

The British High Commissioner in India, Sir John Thomson, said in Calcutta that the Indian Government's approval of the England tour would further strengthen relations between Britain and India.

The Indian team for the first Test match in Bombay will be announced on November 8, a spokesman for the Indian Cricket Board of Control selection committee said. The committee, headed by the former Test player, Polly Umrigar, will watch players in the regional Duleep Trophy final before making their selection.

The Sri Lankan Government have given the go-ahead for the tour. The acting Foreign Minister, Tyronne Fernando, said that he had discussed it with the President, J. R. Jayewardene, before the Foreign Ministry decided to approve it.

Mr Fernando said that their decision to accept the English team as announced would not be in breach of any agreements signed by Sri Lanka relating to apartheid in sports in South Africa.

Golf

US women's tour cut short

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

An ambitious project to bring the United States women's professional golf circuit to Europe next autumn has run into a snag. A tournament in France, the first of three on this side of the Atlantic, is in doubt because the St Cloud course is not available at the appropriate time.

The original idea was a strokeplay tournament, under the joint auspices of the French Golf Federation and the Ladies' Professional Golf Association of the United States, from September 30 to October 3, followed by a Nations Cup at St Andrews and then a European Open championship on another British course from October 14 to 17.

There are, of course, other suitable golf courses available in the Paris region during week one, but St Cloud, because of common interests among top brass, is a strong first choice and the French would like to come forward one week. The present week two, however, clashes with the Suntory matchplay tournament at Wentworth, which means there would be no television coverage of a European Open brought forward to October 7.

Television, of course, is vital to the financial well-being of the whole enterprise and it seems probable, therefore, that unless Cartier de Paris, who are to sponsor the French event, agree to a course other than St Cloud, the tour will have to be reduced to two weeks.

Barry Edwards, the executive director of our women's professional golf association, had hoped to present the European Open at Sunningdale, a popular course under Colgate sponsorship a few years ago, but a recent agreement to hold the men's equivalent there in September makes that impossible.

Rackets

Prenn's class a cut above that of Nicholls

By Roy McKelvie

John Prenn, who next month hopes to wrest the world rackets title from William Surtees, reached the final of the Open championship, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers, at Queen's Club last night. He was made to work for his win over Paul Nicholls, the under-24 champion, by 15—9, 15—7, 15—6.

Tonight Prenn meets Randall Crawley in the final. Crawley was given a walkover when his opponent, William Boone, failed to arrive on time for his match.

In his own class Nicholls is a useful player. He hits the ball hard, very hard at times, and true. His service is sound as is his use of the court. His inability to turn quickly, specially when playing a backhand, is one of his restricting factors; his defence is another. He is, in fact, an all-or-nothing player.

All these assets and defects and one other were visible in his match with Prenn, to whom pace is second nature. Nicholls was in the running in the first half of all three games but did not possess that extra something needed to project himself further. Prenn went on relentlessly flogging the ball without making many unforced mistakes. It was a matter of class.

More prize money

Toronto, Nov 3.—The 1982 Player's tennis championship will offer $350,000 in prize money, an increase of $110,000 from last year. The only tournaments offering more prize money are the United States, French and Australian Opens, Wimbledon, the Volvo Masters and series championships in Las Vegas and Milan.—AP.

Squash rackets

World in Briars's reach

by Richard Eaton

Gawain Briars, the England No 1, who lost his British title last season and wants to get it back next month, gave himself cause for cautious optimism last night. He reached the second round of the World Masters, sponsored by Thorn EMI Heating, at Kingston Squash Club, Newcastle, by beating the tenacious Egyptian, Ali Aziz, 9—5, 9—7, 9—1 in only 48 minutes.

Aziz, aged 33, may not be quite the durable player he was but his world No 18 ranking does not specially flatter him. He gave England's No 2, Phil Kenyon, Briars's rival, a hard match in Sweden recently but the 6ft 4in Briars picked him off with drops and cut-off volleys projected from his exceptional reach. When Aziz made a determined effort to get back into it in the second game from 3—8 to 7—8 the effort left him too defeated physically to sustain a challenge.

Briars claimed that his own physical position has never been better. He has recently moved back to practise and train at Nottingham after a moderate season at Walton Hall in Yorkshire. Durability is probably still not the foremost of his qualities but his frame of mind seemed more relaxed and his talents in front of court are as well cultivated as ever.

He now plays Qamar Zaman, a former Masters winner, against whom in the past those talents have blossomed in a festival of stroke-making. Zaman reached the second round by beating the former footballer, Lars Kvant, 3—1 just as he did in the third place playoff last year. This time the score was 9—2, 4—9, 9—5, 9—3.

Kvant, who once played in midfield with Malmo, recent European Cup finalists, has since become the finest squash player to come from the Continent. His achievement in reaching last year's semi-final by beating a former world amateur champion, Maqsood Ahmed, surprised most people and last night he was by no means outplayed by a man who frequently cuts lesser players to ribbons.

The Swede's own ball control looks improved—his fitness has rarely been in doubt—and his ambition of reaching the world's top 10 may yet not be beyond him.

Rugby League

University match yearly?

By Keith Macklin

The first Cambridge v Oxford University Rugby League game at Craven Cottage, Fulham, last season, was "a resounding success" and plans are being made to make it an annual event, David Chambers, secretary of the University and College Amateur Rugby League Association, says. The match was won by Oxford after an entertaining and open game, and Mr Chambers speaks highly of the enthusiasm of the players, and the quality of the organization behind the scenes.

The university Rugby League season has just begun, with Liverpool favourites to retain the championship for the third successive time.

Martin Herdman, the Fulham forward, has been called into the Wales squad for Sunday's rugby league international against England in Cardiff because Trevor Skerrett, of Hull, has a wrist injury. Henderson Gill, aged 20, of Wigan, will win his first England cap after the withdrawal of John Joyner with an ankle injury.


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Divisional Court **Law Report November 4 1981** Chancery Division

GLC's extra rate is lawful

Regina v The Greater London Council, Ex parte Bromley London Borough

Before Lord Justice Dunn and Mr Justice Phillips

[Judgment delivered November 3]

The Greater London Council (GLC) were entitled to impose a supplementary rate on London boroughs in order to pay for the simplified reduced fare structure recently introduced by the London Transport Executive (LTE).

The Divisional Court, in a reserved judgment, dismissed an application by the council of the London Borough of Bromley for an order of certiorari to quash a supplementay precept for the levying of rates of 6.1p in the pound applicable *from October 1*, 1981 to March 31, 1982, made and issued by the Greater London Council to the applicants, and all the London boroughs, pursuant to a resolution dated July 21, 1981.

The court also rejected an application for a declaration that the supplementary rate was ultra vires and for an injunction to restrain the GLC and the LTE from implementing or continuing to implement the decision to operate the reduced fares structure.

Mr David Widdicombe, QC and Mr Harry Sales for Bromley; Mr Peter Weitzman, QC and Mr T. James Goudie for the GLC; Mr John Drinkwater, QC and Mr Christopher Lockhart-Mummery for the LTE.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN said that it was desirable to state what the case was not about. It was not any part of the functions of the court to make a value judgment upon the two views which lay beneath the legal issues in the case as to how a system of public transport should be run.

One view was that is should be run as a social or welfare service financed predominantly by taxation at the minimum cost to the user. The other view was that the system should be run so far as it was practicable as an ordinary business concern, and that the bulk of the revenue should be provided by those who used the service although it was accepted that some financing from taxation was inevitable in present conditions.

Both those views were strongly and sincerely held by their respective protagonists. They raised wide political, social and economic issues with which the court was not concerned.

The court was concerned with only two general questions. First, did the GLC have the power to issue the supplementary precept of July 22, 1981, requiring the London boroughs to levy an additional rate of 6.1p in the pound, so as to cover the 25 per cent reduction in fares which the GLC had required of the LTE and second, if the GLC did not have the power then what, if any, order should the court make.

The power of the GLC in relation to London Transport was contained in the Transport (London) Act 1969. The GLC was under a duty by section 1 to "develop policies, and to encourage, organize and, where appropriate, carry out measures, which will promote the provision of integrated, efficient and economic transport facilities and services for Greater London".

The Act set up the LTE which was charged with the general duty, in section 5, to "exercise and perform their functions, in accordance with principles from time to time laid down and approved by the Council . . . and with due regard to efficiency, economy and safety of operation, to provide or secure the provision of such public passenger transport services as best meet the needs for the time being of Greater London".

The LTE were required by section 11 (2) to submit to the GLC and obtain their approval of "the general level and structure of the fares to be charged for the time being for the carriage of passengers by the executive or any subsidiary of theirs on railway services or London bus services".

Those and other sections of the Act provided a general scheme of dual control. The GLC were to lay down policy and were to approve and if necessary direct a fare structure consistent with that policy. The LTE provided for the day-to-day running of the transport system.

The sources of finance that accrued to the GLC and from which grants to the LTE could be made were: first, the power to issue a rate precept to the London boroughs, who were the rating authority for Greater London, requiring them to levy rates upon the general body of ratepayers; second, grants from central Government the cost of which fell ultimately on the general body of ratepayers. The latter grants were affected by recent legislation.

The third source of finance available to the GLC was a supplementary discretionary grant not subject to the block grants and there had been no indication so far that that grant would be withheld.

The principal submission of the applicants was that the Transport (London) Act required the GLC to ensure that *London Transport* was to run as a business venture and that fares were fixed and charged in accordance with that principle.

The applicants concentrated on the word "economic" in section 1 which it was submitted, governed all the sections of the Act. Although it was not submitted that such a principle required that a profit be made "economic" meant "on a business footing". It implied an idea of thrift, care, saving and generally eliminating waste. That should be viewed in the context that the GLC owed a fiduciary duty to its ratepayers.

They relied strongly on *Prescott v Birmingham Corporation* ([1955] Ch 210) where Lord Justice Jenkins said at p235: "Local authorities are not, of course, trustees for their ratepayers, but they do, we think, owe an analogous fiduciary duty to their ratepayers in relation to the application of funds contributed by the latter.

"Thus local authorities running an omnibus undertaking at the risk of their ratepayers, in the sense that any deficiencies must be met by an addition to the rates, are not, in our view, entitled, merely on the strengh of a general power, to charge different fares to different passengers or classes of passengers, to make a gift to a particular class of persons of rights of free travel on their vehicles, simply because the local authority concerned are of opinion that the favoured class of persons ought, on benevolent or philanthropic grounds, to be accorded that benefit".

And at p236 ". . . it by no means follows that they should go out of their way to make losses by giving away rights of free travel".

It was submitted that in fixing fares on London Transport the GLC should have followed the principle enunciated by Lord Justice Jenkins. By reducing fares by 25 per cent the GLC were conferring a special benefit on a class, the users of London Transport, as opposed to observing their fiduciary duty to all ratepayers. They were going out of their way to make losses by reducing the fares, and that was beyond their powers.

The case of *Prescott* was followed by legislation to allow local authorities to give free and reduced fares to special classes. However, the applicants submitted that the GLC had no welfare function. They had no social services department and they were not an education authority.

That was why powers to grant travel concessions were conferred on London boroughs. As the GLC were not a welfare authority, welfare principles were not relevant when fixing the fares.

The applicants also relied on *Roberts v Hopwood* ([1925] AC 578) in which the fiduciary duty to ratepayers was emphasized.

It was submitted on behalf of the GLC that the words "facilities and services" in section 1 of the 1969 Act governed the words "integrated, efficient and economic". It required the system not to be run wastefully whatever the source of funds. The word "economic" provided no help in considering the power of the GLC to make grants under section 3.

In exercising that power, which was plainly affected by the level of fares, the GLC had to have regard to their primary duty to make provision for a public transport system which would meet the needs of London and people travelling within it. To that extent, the GLC were bound to provide a social service since it was not possible to run the public transport system at a profit.

That point was enlarged upon by counsel for LTE who emphasized that section 3 gave the GLC discretionary power to make grants to LTE; that section 7 gave the GLC discretionary power to make up any LTE deficit; and that section 6 (1) provided for the general powers of LTE.

It was expressly provided that in any activity authorized by subsections (1) (d) and (1) (f) the *LTE* should carry on those activities as if they were engaged in a commercial enterprise. The LTE's fare power in subsection (1) (a), providing for the carriage of passengers did not apply. All that was inconsistent with the idea that in making grants or fixing fares the GLC should follow business principles.

The LTE accepted, and the GLC virtually conceded, that the GLC would have no power under the Act to provide a free transport service for the users. If a free transport system was envisaged it would have been right for Parliament to have said so. The whole scheme of the Act plainly envisaged that the undertaking should be financed partly by fares and partly by grants from the GLC and central Government.

In construing an Act of Parliament, little assistance could be derived from considering cases decided in relation to different legislation, counsel said. *Prescott's* case was decided on the construction of the relevant legislation that the corporation had no power to grant free travel to a particular class. The question of law in the present case was whether on the true construction of the 1969 Act, the GLC was bound to fix fares in accordance with business principles.

In his Lordship's judgment the power to fix fares or to approve a particular fares structure was linked to the discretionary power to make grants. Once it was accepted, as it must be in the present case, that London Transport was not expected to show a profit, there very considerable inroads must be made into the concept of ordinary business principles which were directed to a profit-making concern.

His Lordship accepted the LTE submission that they must recognize themselves in a fashion which was not wasteful, and that was emphasized by section 5 which placed upon the LTE the duty to exercise and perform their function "(1) . . . with due regard to efficiency, economy and safety of operation".

But so far as the GLC were concerned their main function was to provide a public transport system to meet the needs of Greater London. Once it was accepted that such a service could not be run at a profit, it was for the GLC to decide how far it was to be paid for by the users and how far from taxation.

The applicants had submitted that by reducing fares by an overall 25 per cent they had disregarded the effect of the block grant and their fiduciary duty to the ratepayers, simply because it was in the Labour Party manifesto to do so. No legal advice had been taken.

They had taken into account matters which they should not have and had disregarded matters which they should have, therefore acting outside their powers in accordance with the principle in *Associated Provincial Picture Houses v Wednesbury Corporation* ([1948] 1 KB 223).

It was submitted that when considering that principle the court should have regard to the true inference to be drawn from the whole of the evidence. In *Taylor v Munrow* ([1960] 1 WLR 151, 158) Lord Parker, the Lord Chief Justice, said: "Whatever the council may say as to having taken into consideration general body of ratepayers, at the end of the day, if I may use that expression, it is a matter of what is the true inference behind their determination."

The applicants said that in the present case the total precept was so large that the only inference to be drawn was that the GLC must have ignored their fiduciary duty to the ratepayers and reached a purely arbitrary decision.

However, counsel for the GLC referred the court to *Luby v Newcastle-under-Lyme Corporation* ([1964] 2 QB 64). It was a case under the Housing Act 1957.

There Lord Diplock said at p72: "The court's control over the exercise by a local authority of a discretion conferred upon it by Parliament is limited to ensuring that the local authority has acted within the powers conferred.

"It is not for the court to substitute its own view of what is a desirable policy in relation to the subject-matter of the discretion so conferred. It is only if it is exercised in a manner which no reasonable man could consider justifiable that the court is entitled to interfere.

"In determining the rent structure to be applied to houses provided by a local authority the local authority is applying what is, in effect, a social policy upon which reasonable men may hold different views. Since any deficit in the housing revenue account has to be made good from the general rate fund, the choice of rent structure involves weighing the interests of the tenants as a whole and of individual impoverished tenants against those of the general body of ratepayers."

The GLC submitted by analogy that under the 1969 Act Parliament had conferred upon the GLC the power to make a choice as to the extent to which the burden was shared by the ratepayers and the users.

In answer to a question from the Bench on the benefits of the reduced fares, the LTE submitted that they (1) facilitated increased passenger traffic; (2) decreased traffic congestion; (3) presented a unique opportunity to implement a simplified fares structure.

There were, no doubt, differing views as to how the costs should be shared, but Parliament entrusted that decision to the GLC, not to the court.

All that could be said was that all the relevant factors were before the GLC. Another local authority might have reached a different conclusion but his Lordship did not find it impossible on the whole of the evidence to say that no reasonable council could not have come to the same conclusion as the GLC.

MR JUSTICE PHILLIPS, agreeing, said that the Act required the GLC to run the LTE on a fare-financed basis. The question was on what principle the GLC should strike a balance between the burden on the ratepayer and the transport user.

The court was concerned only with whether the GLC did have *the power to do what it did*. It had a duty to act in accordance with the 1969 Act but how far could it go in regard to subsidies to fares?

The GLC had to act reasonably bearing in mind the ratepayers and the burden upon them. They must be able to justify the fares if challenged. Applying that test, the applicants had failed to show that the GLC acted outside their powers or abused their powers.

Solicitors: Mr Richard E. Pugh, Bromley; Mr Rex A. Lanham; Mr Vivian J. Moorfoot.

Off-duty expenses not 'emoluments'

Donnelly (Inspector of Taxes) v Williamson

Before Mr Justice Walton

[Judgment delivered October 30]

Mileage allowances at a fixed rate paid to teachers employed by the City of Birmingham Education Departmeant for travelling to and from unpaid, out-of-school activities on a purely voluntary basis, did not form part of their remuneration and were not taxable under Schedule E as emoluments of their employment.

His Lordship, delivering a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division, so held in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from a determination of the General Commissioners for Central Birmingham. The commissioners, finding in favour of the teacher, Miss Anne Williamson, had reduced assessments to Schedule E income tax for 1977-78 of £4,676 and for 1978-79 of £5,608 by the amounts of the allowance paid to her, namely £3 and £10.

The taxpayer was employed by the City of Birmingham Education Department. In connexion with her teaching duties she attended voluntarily certain out-of-school activities, namely parents' evenings. Those activities did not form part of the duties of her employment and she was not paid for them.

On the evenings in question the taxpayer *went home* after work but travelled back to the school in her car in order to meet the parents.

The education department had a scheme in force for payment to teachers of: A allowances for the payment of travelling and subsistence allowances in relation to expenses incurred while on school business; and B allowances for travel on other occasions including (inter alia) travel to the other out-of-school activities.

From 1977 to 1979, under Part B of the scheme, the taxpayer received a fixed mileage allowance (varying from 12.5p to 18.8p per mile) for her travel to and from out-of-school activities.

Section 183(1) of the Income *and Corporation Taxes Act 1970* provides that tax under Schedule E shall be charged "on the full amount of the emoluments falling under that case, subject to such deductions only as may be authorized by the Tax Acts, and the expression "emoluments" shall include all salaries, fees, wages, perquisites and profits whatsoever".

Section 189(1) provides: "If the holder of an office or employment is necessarily obliged to incur and defray out of the emoluments thereof the expenses of travelling in the performance of the duties of the office or employment, or of keeping and maintaining a horse to enable him to perform the same, or otherwise to expend money wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of the said duties, there may be deducted from the emoluments to be assessed the expenses so necessarily incurred and defrayed".

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr J. E. Holroyd Pearce, QC and Mr A. G. Wilson for the teacher.

MR JUSTICE WALTON said the appeal, believe it or not, was in respect of tax at the basic rate on a sum of £13, assessable in two different years. It was not a case of taking a sledge hammer to crack a nut; it effectively ensured that the nut itself and a good deal more, would wholly disappear in the operation.

Two excuses were offered by the Crown, the first being that the teacher herself (or rather, it was suspected, her union) took the matter seriously enough to instruct leading counsel before the commissioners. So be it; if they over buttered the egg, that afforded not the slightest justification for the Crown to do the same.

The second justification was that it was a test case; one had to presume that if that was so it was fairly representative of the whole class of cases, which were thereby demonstrated to be of the smallest. Thus the wholly uncomfortable feeling was left with the public at large that the Crown spent so much time and effort persecuting minnows that it was small wonder it had no energy left to pursue the real sharks, as had appeared from the Mickey Mouse case: R v *Inland Revenue Commissioners, Ex parte National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses Ltd*. (*The Times* April 10; [1981] 2WLR 722).

However that was all by the way. The legal — the word *"merits" was not to be abused* — position had to be considered. The wording of section 183(1) made it tempting to conclude that any payment by an employer to an empoyee, unless in respect of some completely different transaction, formed part of the employee's taxable emoluments.

That, however, as had been made clear in *Hochstrasser v Mayes* ([1960] AC 376), the ICI housing agreement case, was far from being the case. That established beyond question that the test of whether a payment to an employee was an emolument was: "was it received as a remuneration or reward for acting as or being an employee?"

In the present case it was clear beyond question that the teacher did not receive the allowance "for acting as an employee" for the simple — albeit surprising — reason that attendance at out-of-school activities was not something under the terms of her contract of employment she was bound to perform. It was entirely outside the duties for which she was paid as a teacher.

Still less was the allowance received "for being an employee" because in order to obtain it she had to perform duties outside her contractual duties, and if she had merely performed her contractual duties and none other she would not have received the allowance.

Those short considerations appeared to be a conclusive end to the case. However, the matter should be looked at in a slightly different way. What would have been the position if the teacher had had a contractual duty to attend out-of-school activities? In general, allowances of the nature here in question fell to be treated as additional remuneration.

But in many instances the expenditure so reimbursed might, in whole or in part, be claimed as an expenditure falling within section 189 (1) of the 1970 Act

Pook v Owen ([1970] AC 244) made it clear that repayment of expenses was not an emolument. That was the conclusion reached in *Perrons v Spackman*, (*The Times*, July 7) a case dealing with a complicated car allowance that contained an element of bounty and was held to be an emolument.

Therefore the question under this head of the case was whether the mileage allowance was intended as a genuine estimate of the cost to the teacher of making the journeys that she did in fact make or whether it included an element of bounty. On the evidence the commissioners were entitled to conclude that there was no element of bounty built into the fixed-rate allowance.

It was a matter where it was necessary to paint with a broad brush: the test was not whether the allowance produced mathematical equivalence with the expenditure, but whether it was constructed in a genuine endeavour to do just that.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Mr Hugh Pierce, National Union of Teachers.

Visiting judge

Sir Timoci Tuivaga, Chief Justice of Fiji, sat in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) with Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Skinner.

Initialling of insurance slip creates a binding contract

General Reinsurance Corporation and Others v Forsakringsaktiebolaget Fennia Patria

Before Mr Justice Staughton

[Judgment delivered October 30]

As a matter of law and of custom and practice of the London insurance market, the act of initialling a slip constituted an acceptance by an underwriter which created a contract binding upon the parties. Although no custom or practice was specifically proved, an assured had a right to cancel an amendment slip until it had been subscribed by all the original underwriters provided he did so within a reasonable time and subject to the payment of the appropriate time-on-risk premium.

In a claim by the first plaintiff, a reinsurance company, for a declaration that the defendants, an insurance company, were bound by a slip policy that was amended retrospectively, Mr Justice Staughton, in a reserved judgment in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division, said that the defendants were entitled to cancel the amendment slip and were entitled to their counterclaim for the reinsurer's proportion of the cover.

Mr Simon Tuckey, QC and Mr Jeremy Storey for the plaintiffs; Mr Simon Goldblatt, QC and Mr Jonathan Sumption for the *defendants*.

MR JUSTICE STAUGHTON said that this was an action between the first plaintiffs and the defendants since the other 26 plaintiffs had reached an agreement with the defendants. The problem arose out of a trade in paper, some of which had been agreed to be sold. On the night of February 11, 1977, there was a fire at one of the warehouses used for storage, the Westerlund warehouse, and all the paper was destroyed. The loss of all the paper including the paper agreed to be sold was valued at about 27 million finmarks.

The defendants, who had insured the paper, paid the full amount of the loss and now sought to recover from their reinsurers.

The defendants had entered into two reinsurance contracts. The first, whole account cover was considered insufficient and so the second *for specific cover* was concluded on the non-marine market in London with 28 reinsurance companies under a slip policy. On January 1, 1977, the whole account cover was increased so that it overlapped with the specific cover. On February 14, 1977 the defendant's brokers presented an amendment slip to the first plaintiffs.

The slip was initialled by the manager of the first plaintiff's London branch. The second plaintiffs also initialled the amendment slip. The effect of the slip was to place the specific cover unequivocally on top of the whole account cover retrospectively from January 1, 1977.

The result would be that in respect of the loss amounting to 27 million, the specific reinsurers would bear only two million. If the amendment slip had not been prepared then the specific reinsurers would bear 12 million. The slip was not presented to or initialled by the remaining reinsurers.

On the following day, the defendant's brokers sought to obtain the first and second defendants' agreement to cancel the amendment. The second plaintiffs eventually agreed on the ground that they had known of the fire when they initialled the amendment slip.

The first issue was whether the first plaintiffs were entitled to rely on the amendment slip or whether the defendants were entitled as of right to cancel it. The second issue was whether the title in the paper agreed to be sold had passed to the customers so that it was no longer within the terms of the specific cover at the time of the loss.

The first issue appeared to be a matter of law and of the custom and practice of the London insurance market. His Lordship found that there was nothing disreputable in the defendant's conduct although in two respects they had failed to act in accordance with good practice; once, when they made no mention of the fire to their brokers and the other when their brokers only mentioned the fire after the first plaintiffs had initialled the amendment slip. The defendants instructed their brokers to cancel the amendment because a fire had occurred and liability as between the different reinsurers would be affected by the amendment.

Although the dispute concerned a risk placed on the non-marine market with companies, as opposed to Lloyd's underwriters, for reinsurance, rather than direct insurance, it was not suggested that there was any material distinction in any of those respects. The cases on the point were few. In *Jaglon v Excess Insurance Co Ltd* ([1972] QB 250), Mr Justice Donaldson said that the initialling of a slip constituted an offer by the underwriters, that the underwriters agreed to be bound by amendments made by those who initialled the slip subsequently, and that the offer was one from which the underwriter could not or would not resile.

His Lordship had to determine what usage and *custom* there might be in that area on the basis of *the highly qualified expert* evidence called by the parties. The type of slip which was under consideration was not a quotation slip, but one that had on its face no qualification as to its binding character.

It was clear from the evidence that as soon as an underwriter put his initial on a slip, he was bound by what he had subscribed. It was also clear that, in the event of over-subscription, the broker was entitled to reduce proportionately the subscriptions of all, until they totalled no more than 100 per cent. That practice of writing down was accepted in some quarters of the market.

His Lordship had to choose between the view of Mr Justice Donaldson, that the act of initialling a slip was an offer by the underwriters that none would be so bold to revoke, or the conclusion that if was an acceptance which then and there created a contract binding on both parties.

In the light of the evidence that the market considered underwriters bound and the difficulty of finding any later stage when the contract could be said to be concluded, his Lordship held it to be an acceptance.

The practice of writing down was proved to be the the custom and practice both for Lloyd's and companies with the possible exception of companies in the traditional tariff market. The right in one party to modify unilaterally a concluded contract did not prevent there being a contract in the first place. His Lordship found proved other circumstances where by reason of *custom or practice or the need for* business efficacy the contract could be varied unilaterally on behalf of the assured.

While an original slip was going round the market and was not yet subscribed for 100 per cent, those underwriters who had subscribed accepted that it might be withdrawn, but they might require time-on-risk premium if the cover had already commenced. Those rights to cancel and to time-on-risk premium were binding on both parties by reason of the custom and practice of the London insurance market and by the need to give business efficacy to the contract.

Where underwriters subsequent to the leading underwriter altered the terms of the slip, business efficacy required an implied term that the earlier underwriters should have the option of adopting the terms inserted by the later underwriters, that if they *declined to do so the asssured had* the option to cancel the whole slip and that in the event of cancellation time-on-risk premium was payable.

Where the slip *had* been subscribed for 100 per cent, but the assured decided that insurance was not required, underwriters generally did agree to cancel and they might require time-on-risk premium if the risk had commenced.

Although his Lordship found no custom or practice specifically proved for amendment slips, there was no reason why the custom and practice found proved for original slips should not be extended to amendment slips.

The defendants were entitled to cancel the amendment slip. It had been initialled the previous day and a reasonable time had certainly not expired.

The second issue involved determining whether the property in the paper agreed to be sold had passed to the customers. The problem was regulated by sections 16 to 19 of the Sale of Goods Act 1893. Having regard to the terms of the orders, title was not intended to pass any earlier than on payment or delivery ex Westerlund warehouse. None of the paper at the warehouse had been paid for or delivered from the warehouse and accordingly the *defendant's* counterclaim for the plaintiff's proportion of the cover would succeed.

Solicitors: Davies, Arnold & Cooper; Ince & Co.

PARLIAMENT Nov 3 1981

Demand that Britain explains how it spends EEC money

European Parliament, Strasbourg

Members of the European Parliament were recommended by their Budget Committee to restore a larg part of the cuts made by the EEC Council of Minister's to the Commission's draft budget for next year.

During the first day of debate on the budget which provides the money for the Community's work, there was criticism of both the Council and the Commission over the way in which they had carried out their responsibilities.

The Budgets Committee of the Parliament asked Parliament to agree to a budget for 1982 of 23,419 million units of account, a figure nearer the Commission's proposed budget of 23,922 million. Cuts by the Council of Ministers had produced a proposed budget of 22,801 million units of account. One European unit of account equals approximately 52p.

Signor Altiero Spinelli (Italy, Comm), rapporteur of the Budgets Committee, said that the Council's cuts were stringent and that there was no justification for them. It was not enough to talk about budgetary austerity: this was a draft budget of stagnation.

He dreamed of a Parliament with real financial power. Whatever the responsibilities of the Council, it could not move if the Commission failed to use its right of initiative in submitting draft decisions, and the Commission had on a number of occasions failed



Ridley: Large sums by any standards

to follow up Parliament's request that the budgetary procedure be tied in with implementation of the May mandate calling for work to be done on restructuring the budget.

The Commission seemed to see its role as a sort of adviser and sat waiting to see what the Council of Ministers wanted before it got down to work. It seemed to act as a sort of secretariat of the Council.

One exception to the broad agreement between Parliament and Commission over the budget for this year concerned the inclusion of about £840m for "supplementary measures for the United Kingdom". The Committee suggested holding back about half of this sum so that it would be released only with Parliament's consent. The idea was to call the British Government to account on the way the money was used. United Kingdom appropriations should be used for regional development projects.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, speaking for the EEC Council of Budget Ministers of which he is President, said the Budgets Committee proposed increases in non-compulsory spending of around 1,250 million units of account for commitments and 750 million for payments. These were large sums by any standards but this was especially true at a time of severe austerity in public spending by member states. They also took the Community that much nearer the 1 per cent ceiling on VAT own resources.

I would invite the house to reflect very carefully (he said) before they go as far as this. If these amounts could be brought down somewhat, it would make the Presidency's task of reaching agreement between the two institutions that much easier.

Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner for the budget and a Vice-President of the Commission, said the committee's proposals were for levels of commitments and payment appropriations about half way between those proposed by the Commission and those of the Council.

He questioned if it was wholly fair to suggest that the Commission had failed to do its duty in producing detailed and timely ideas on the mandate.

Mutual recrimination (he added) will not serve any good purpose. The Commission has used its right boldly and imaginatively. It had sent forward seven different guidelines on such matters as European agriculture, job creation, industrial strategy, energy and research in connexion with the proposed budget reforms.

The Commission had produced its report on the mandate in July.

On the creation of an energy reserve, the Commission very much favoured development of a Community energy policy. The absence of this had been one of the most striking omissions in the Community to date, but it was not convinced that the best way of using extra resources was to link action specifically to coal as had been suggested.

On research, the Commission was pleased at the initiatives by the Energy and Budgets Committees to reestablish and, in some cases, exceed the credits in the parliamentary draft budget.

It was important for the community that in 1982 sufficient credits should be available to stimulate its important micro-electronics industry. The Commission continued to hope for a community transport infrastructure PL policy.

On food aid, Parliament was being asked to steer a generous course and he called on the Council of Ministers to follow parliament's lead.

M Andre Fanton, rapporteur of the Agriculture Committee, said the economic recession must not be used as a prextext for weakening the common agricultural policy. The budget should not be used as an instrument to amend the CAP. Changes must be based on specialized decisions relating specifically to the policy.

If farming were harmed, this would only increase the numbers in the dole queues.

Herr Dieter Schinzel (Germany, Soc), rapporteur of the Economic and Monetary Affairs Committee, said the community should try to persuade the United States and its government that rigorous and reckless monetary policies were bringing irreparable damage to Europe and causing mass unemployment.

Mr Gordon Adam (Northumbria, Soc), rapporteur for the Energy Committee, said the extent to which the Community had not vigorously pursued energy-efficient policies and new and renewable forms of energy, or had not reduced dependence on imported fuel, was reflected in rising unemployment levels.

The conclusion was stark. The Community must break out of the vicious cycle which threatened investment plans, with a consequent greater dependence on oil and even lower growth. Consumer inertia must be overcome and investors must be motivated.

Mr Sean Flanagan (Ireland, Dep) said too much time was spent in fighting over the CAP. Perhaps it was not unfair to say that the motives of some MEPs in regard to the policy were not as pure as they should be. So the endless wrangle seemed to continue.

Times were hard but the people of Europe would be right in feeling disappointed at the rate at which they felt progress would be made towards achieving the aims for which the institutions of Europe were established.

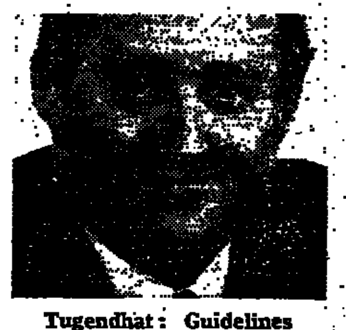
Mr Ove Fich (Denmark, Soc) said the repayments to the United Kingdom were one of the craziest stories in the Community's history. The whole idea was wrong from the start. Anyone who had anything to do with the budget knew that it was never intended to have anything to do with advantage or disadvantage for member states.

He was not attacking the British Government but it was right that half the amount involved should be frozen until it could be proved that it was for use on more infrastructure projects.

Had that been done (he continued) the United Kingdom *would be one large building site* right now. Are there many roads being built in Wales or motorways being built by the hour in Scotland? Go to the United Kingdom and you will see that this is not so.

Mr Hans Nord (Netherlands, LD) who was Secretary-General of the European Parliament from 1962-79, now a member of the Budgets Committee, said this budget was not an inspiring opus or a financal reflecton of the vision of the EEC and what it should be doing for the people. It was an apprehensive document, based on budgetary sobriety.

Members of the Budgets Committee and the Liberal group itself agree dthat half th money *for Britain should be held up*. Apart from having to be sure that the money was for use in public works, there must be certainty that Britain was not conveniently



Tugendhat: Guidelines from Commission

forgetting to inform her people that European regional fund cash was being used for these national projects.

The United Kingdom *is* not the only culprit (he continued). Every member state does this when it has the chance. We would like to put a stop to this practice; it is a sorry state of affairs.

The liberal group were not simply intending to be beastly to the British Government and its economic policies, though some MEP might support this proposed change for that reason.

We do not believe (he added) that the deal done with the United Kingdom is compatible with the Community system as it ought to functon, anyway. The notion of *juste retour* is wrong.

If there was an imbalance for a state, such as the United Kingdom, the remedy was not to make arbitrary cuts in agricultural spending, for instance, but to develop Community policies in other areas like employment, energy and the environment. This was the only way that baalnce could be restored. But he accepted the reality that these repayment measures had been agreed.

The debate continues tomorrow (Wednesday).

Parliament today

Lords: State opening of Parliament by Queen, 11.30 am. Debate on Queen's Speech, 3.30 pm. *Commons*: State opening, 11.30 am. Debate on Queen's Speech, 2.30 pm.

Rugby Union

Hard men of Pontypool will leave no room for arts and graces

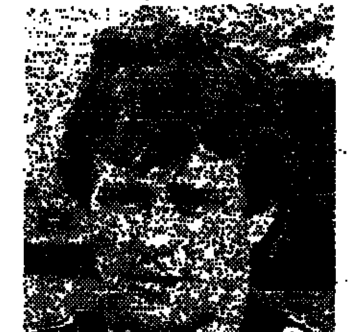
By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

The arts and graces of rugby union may not be too apparent this afternoon when the Australians come up against the formidable Pontypool pack. For their forwards it will be the sternest test they have encountered so far.

After two wins (over Oxford University and Wales B), two defeats (at the hands of the Midlands and Bridgend) and a draw against the North, the Wallabies still have much to do if they are to live up to expectations. A resounding performance this afternoon would do their morale no harm at all, and it would fire the imagination of the British Rugby public.

There is a widespread opinion—not just confined to the valleys—that a Pontypool pack including four Welsh internationals and two B men, though lacking the injured Cobner, will be handing out some salutory lessons at close quarters. We ought certainly to discover whether Australian satisfaction with their own scrummaging is justified, and whether the introduction of Cornelsen and the switch of Shaw from a flank to lock can produce a sorely-needed improvement in their line-out play.

The Wallabies centre, Hawker, passed a fitness test yesterday on the leg he injured in last Saturday's match against Wales B so, while O'Connor and Mitchell Cox are still out of action with broken fingers, the need for a replacement is not so urgent. Whatever



Hawker: passed fitness test

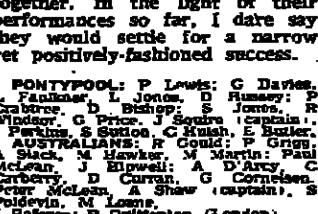
virtues may have appeared lacking in the touring side, moreover, defence is not among them: since the Midlands crossed their line twice in the opening match, and Oxford scored an interception try, the only scores against them have been kicked.

The Australians know the size of the job, and their total forward commitment may be taken for granted. Today's game has all the makings of a thunderous affair to sort out the men from the boys; the hope must be, first, that it will be played in a wholesome spirit and, second, that the crowd gives Roger Quittenton, the English international referee, a civil welcome.

It has not been forgotten in the Principality—nor is it ever likely to be, alas—that Mr Quittenton was the official whose penalty for a lineout infringement cost Wales their international match against New Zealand in 1978. It will not be news to Pontypool supporters, either, that he has handled six of their games in the past and, in the course of them, sent off four of their players.

Now he takes charge of a match in Wales for the first time since he was reviled and hounded for that penalty goal awarded to the All Blacks in Cardiff. All that is history now, and justice demands that he be given a fair hearing.

A well-known story about Ray Prosser, great character and Pontypool coach, has it that he was firmly opposed to the stand-off half passing the ball to his inside centre on the grounds that such contrivance amounted to an undesirable "move". Whether it be wet or dry, there is the prospect of a good deal of 10 or even nine-man rugby by both sides today, and the Australians should be grateful to have their two most experienced halfbacks, Hipwell and Paul McLean, in harness together. In the light of their performances so far, I dare say they would settle for a narrow yet positively-fashioned success.



PONTYPOOL: P Lewis; G Davies, L Faulkner, L Jones, D Hussey; P Crabtree, D Bishop; S Jones, R Windsor, G Price, J Squire (captain), J Perkins, S Sutton, C Huish, E Butler.

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; P Grigg, A Slack, M Hawker, M Martin; Paul McLean, J Hipwell; A D'Arcy, C Carberry, D Curran, G Cornelsen, Peter McLean, A Shaw (captain), S Poidevin, M Loane.

Referee: R Quittenton (London).

Dalton keeps his hand on the tiller

Grenoble, Nov 3.—New Zealand will again be without their captain, Graham Mourie, when they meet a Regional Selection in the third match of their tour of France here tomorrow. Mourie showed he had fully recovered from a leg muscle injury by scoring two tries in the 18—10 win over an Auvergne Selection last Saturday. But he has decided to save himself for Saturday's game with the French Barbarians at Bayonne. Dalton will captain the All Blacks tomorrow.

The French Selection will be led by Papelnjak. The centre, Belascain, injured in a car crash on Sunday, will be replaced by Castagnet.

NEW ZEALANDERS: D Rollerson; F Woodman, A Stone, S Pokere, B Fraser; B McKechnie, D Loveridge; P Koteka, A Dalton (captain), W Neville, B Morrissey, G Whetton, J Ross, F Shelford, G Old.

FRENCH SELECTION: J-M Lescure; T Perrin, M Andrieu, J-C Castagnet, P Belin; P Pommier, A Mournet; P Maire, G Brunat, J-M Romand, M Tonon, S Michel, T Smico, A Lansaman, F Papelnjak (captain).—Reuter.

Jeavons switch

Nick Jeavons returns to his England position of flanker when, after a spell at No 8, he plays for Moseley in their match against Newport on Saturday. Moseley drop Trevor Corless from their front row, and the versatile Kevin Astley switches from tight to loose head.

Front row pair strengthen North Midlands in play-off

The return of the Moseley front row pair, Cox and Corless, strengthens North Midlands for their county championship match against East Midlands at Northampton today, sponsored by Thorn-EMI.

The winners of this play-off will meet the victors of another play-off in the Midland group, at Nottingham, between Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire and Leicestershire for a place in the semi-finals.

The captain, Raphael, the former England forward, Wilkinson, and a lock, Cannon, return to the East Midland pack. The trio missed last Wednesday's 13—0 win over Staffordshire which gave East their group title by a fraction of a point. The Oxford Blue, Woodrow, injured a knee in that game and is replaced in the centre by Barker (Bedford).

Having won their first two matches in the Southern Division of the championship, Dorset and Wiltshire go for the group title against Oxfordshire at Swindon. The twin counties, who last won their group 10 years ago, make one enforced change with Seltham (London Irish) coming in at number eight for Egerton (Loughborough Students), who has a suspected hernia.

Oxfordshire will be without their full back, Halsey. He is on duty for Durham University and his place is taken by Gamester, who switches from stand-off. The vacant half back position is filled by Griffiths, a newcomer, who will partner his Northampton colleague, Street.

Coombes, the former England under-23 scrum half, has been dropped by Cornwall after two championship games for the match against Gloucestershire at Camborne on November 14. Coombes, who will be in action for Devon and Cornwall against the Australians at Exeter on November 11 is replaced by Mankee (Camborne). Cornwall bring back the former England B player, Pryor, who was out of rugby for over 12 months two years ago with a serious neck injury. Pryor takes over from Hocking (Plymouth Albion). Edmonds (Rosslyn Park) also goes: Still, the Cheltenham player, retains the no 8 spot and the captain, Hendy, returns to the flank after injury.

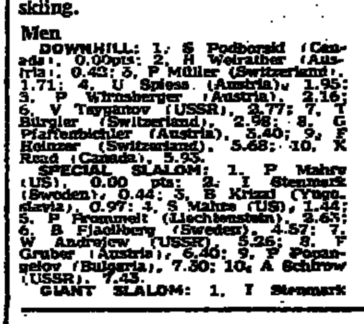
Harlequins have become the latest converts to Sunday rugby. They have switched five of their Saturday fixtures this season to avoid clashing with international and representative games and three of the rearranged fixtures will be played on Sundays. The first switch will be this weekend, when Harlequins bring forward the kick-off against Bath, at the Stoop Memorial Ground, from 2.30 to 11.30. London are playing the Australians at Twickenham in the afternoon.

On December 6, Harlequins meet Blackheath at the Stoop (2.30), avoiding conflict with the Wales-Australia game. They play the Army at Aldershot on Sunday, January 3 (2.30)

Ice skating

International gala expected to raise £20,000

By John Hennessy



An international ice gala at Queen's Club on Monday night is expected to raise £20,000 on behalf of the Sports Aid Foundation. Sponsorship by Williams and Glyn's bank enabled the organizers to bring Robin Cousins, the Olympic champion, from Lyons to join John Curry, his predecessor, in the company. Curry was conveniently available in this country at the end of a three-week stage engagement at Nottingham.

Others taking part included Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, the world ice dance champions, and Paul Wylie, the American holder of the world junior championship and a protégé of Cousins during his training period at Denver, Colorado.

The Sports Aid Foundation made an award of £500 to Susan Garland and Ian Jenkins, who show promise of developing into an outstanding pair after the individual traumas of separating from previous partners. Although both are from Bristol they are training with Ann Crompton at Solihull.

It was heartening to see Curry and Cousins, in their different ways, avoiding a descent into professional feathers and finery. Curry, wearing an austere shirt that might have been picked up in an Oxfam shop, pursued his leaning towards ballet on ice, while Cousins remained true to classical figure-skating, highlighted by prodigious axel jumps beyond the compass of any other living skater. His only professional gimmick was a spectacular back somersault on to running edges.

Cousins's influence is clear in Wylie's skating and in the absence of a continuing challenge from this country—a sad anti-climax to the triumphs of Curry and Cousins—we may have to declare a vicarious interest in the 17-year-old Wylie. The reception he evoked at Queen's suggested he will have a big following in Britain.

Skiing

Miss de Agostini takes over at the top of the downhill

Berne, Nov 3.—Doris de Agostini, of Switzerland, takes over first place in the women's downhill rankings in next season's official listings issued by the International Ski Federation (FIS).

Miss de Agostini replaces her compatriot Marie-Thérèse Nadig, who has retired from competitive skiing.



Men

DOWNHILL: [illegible]

SPECIAL SLALOM: [illegible]

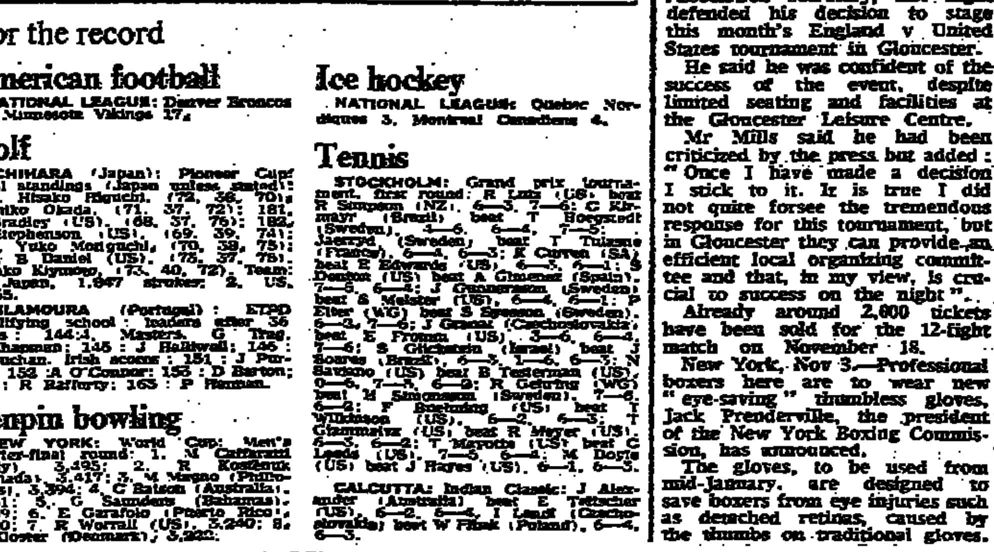
GIANT SLALOM: [illegible]

Women

DOWNHILL: 1, D de Agostini (Switzerland), 0.00 pts; [illegible]

SPECIAL SLALOM: [illegible]

GIANT SLALOM: [illegible]



For the record

American football

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Denver Broncos 19, Minnesota Vikings 17.

Golf

ICHIHARA (Japan): Pioneer Cup: [illegible] ... P Buchan. Irish scores: 151: J Purcell; 152: A O'Connor; 153: D Barton; 156: R Rafferty; 165: P Hanman.

Tenpin bowling

NEW YORK: World Cup: Men's quarter-final round: 1, M Cattarami (Italy) 3,495; 2, R Kostenuk (Canada) 3,417; 3, M Magno (Philippines) 3,394; 4, C Batson (Australia) 3,361; 5, G Saunders (Bahamas) 3,339; 6, E Garafolo (Puerto Rico) 3,250; 7, R Worrall (US) 3,240; 8, M Kloster (Denmark) 3,222.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: [illegible]

Tennis

STOCKHOLM: Grand prix tournament: [illegible] ... Saviano (US) beat B Testerman (US), 0—6, 7—5, 6—2; R Gehring (WG) beat M Simonsson (Sweden), 7—6, 6—2; F Buehning (US) beat T Wilkison (US), 6—2, 6—3; T Giammalva (US) beat R Meyer (US), 6—3, 6—2; T Mayotte (US) beat C Leeds (US), 7—5, 6—4; M Doyle (US) beat J Hayes (US), 6—1, 6—3.

CALCUTTA: Indian Classic: J Alexander (Australia) beat E Teltscher (US), 6—2, 6—4; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat W Fibak (Poland), 6—4, 6—3.

Book review

Filling the gaps in the Moscow report

By Norman Fox

The athletics season of Olympic Year, 1980, was unforgettable; the controversy, the boycotts, the records and the elevation of Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett to sporting greatness. Such a period demanded sound documentation and though the Games of Moscow have no official English language report, the British Olympic Association have done their best to fill the gap while Mel Watman has updated his distinguished athletics encyclopaedia to incorporate the period.

Watman's *Encyclopaedia of Track and Field Athletics* (Robert Hale, £8.95) is the fifth edition and even better value. Not only does he continue to record the ever increasing events in the athletics calendar, but adds detailed biographies of Ovett, Coe, Daley Thompson and Allan Wells, the British gold medal-winners in Moscow, to the familiar ones of the past.

Athletics textbooks, while invaluable to the enthusiast, do not usually encompass the colour and character of the sport. Watman expands into an entertaining appendix showing that many retired athletes have gone on to find fame elsewhere: Sir Harold Wilson was a tolerably good sprinter at Oxford; Pandit Nehru excelled at the 880 yards at Harrow; the actors Oliver Reed, Dennis Weaver, Lord Bernard Miles and Jack Lemmon were all athletes of considerable ability.

On the comparative merits of Ovett and Coe, Watman simply records that after winning the Olympic 800 metres in Moscow, "Ovett could well be considered the greatest competitive athlete Britain has ever produced." The versatility of Ovett is the theme of his biography.

Coe's accent on speed rather than milage is, according to Watman, something to make one wonder how many runners of comparable talent failed to realize their potential because they neglected this crucial area of preparation.

The acceleration and sustained speed that failed to be seen from Coe in the Olympic 800 metres was rediscovered in the 1,500 metres and, for the small crowd of British spectators in the Lenin Stadium, was a moment to treasure. Whether they, and the British team, should have been there at all, was, at the time, a subject that provoked apparently sincere deep feelings.

Opponents of participation were mysteriously quiet in succeeding months when American sportsmen and women visited the Soviet Union, Russians visited Britain, and President Carter was seen wearing an American Olympic tracksuit.

In his introduction to the *Official British Olympic Association Reports of the 1980 Games* (obtainable from the BOA at 1-2, John Prince's Street, London, W1 M0DH, £3 including postage or £2.50 to personal callers), Sir Denis Follows, the chairman of the BOA, says the question of participation was never really an issue. He maintains: "It was not for the committee to be the keeper of any individual's conscience".

David Hunn, in an editorial, emphasizes not so much the abuse that was inflicted on Sir Denis but the frustration of the British journalists, many of whom, he claims, knew that their newspapers did not expect to receive copy that would "make the Reds look good".

He suggests that some reporters were so ashamed that when the papers arrived in Moscow, they could hardly bear to open them. "They didn't want to see the distortions that had been effected in the cause of presenting the facts the way their editors (presumably) thought the government would like to see them." Had the Russians produced an official English report themselves, they could hardly have been offered better propaganda than that.

Boxing

ABA secretary defends Gloucester venue

Les Mills, the Amateur Boxing Association secretary, last night defended his decision to stage this month's England v United States tournament in Gloucester. He said he was confident of the success of the event, despite limited seating and facilities at the Gloucester Leisure Centre.

Mr Mills said he had been criticized by the press but added: "Once I have made a decision I stick to it. It is true I did not make firm arrangements for this tournament, but in Gloucester they can provide an efficient local organizing committee and that, in my view, is crucial to success on the night."

Already around 2,000 tickets have been sold for the 12-fight match on November 18.

New York, Nov 3.—Professional boxers here are to wear new "eye-saving" thumbless gloves, Jack Prenderville, the president of the New York Boxing Commission, has announced.

The gloves, to be used from mid-January, are designed to save boxers from eye injuries such as detached retinas, caused by the thumbs on traditional gloves.

Racing

Flighting soars into the Doncaster picture

By Michael Seely

In 1979 a huge gamble was landed in the William Hill November Handicap at Doncaster when Morse Code, backed down from 10—1 to favouritism at 11—2, won the last big handicap of the Flat racing season. Yesterday, at the four-day stage of acceptors, John Dunlop, Morse Code's trainer, made the surprise announcement that Flighting, the Arundel trainer's easy winner of the Princess Royal Stakes at Ascot, might be in the line-up on Saturday.

Everything will depend on whether the weights are raised overnight. No Bombs has been allotted top weight of 10st. But if he is withdrawn, Flighting will automatically carry top weight, and in that event she would not run. If Flighting is declared, she will probably be ridden by Dunlop's apprentice, Nick Dawe. The sponsors' revised betting is as follows: the Aga Khan's three-year-old, Karadar, remains favourite at 6—1, then bracketed together at 8—1 are Flighting, On Show and Rhyme Royal, with Lulav at 10—1.

Jumping holds the stage this afternoon when there are meetings at Newbury and Wolverhampton. Gaye Chance appears to represent the best wager of the day in the Tom Masson Trophy Hurdle on the Berkshire course. Last season this talented six-year-old looked every inch a Champion Hurdle prospect when, after winning the Sun Alliance Hurdle at the National Hunt Festival, he beat Jugador by four lengths in the season's richest handicap, the Royal Doulton at Haydock Park.

First time out this season, a backward-looking Gaye Chance finished only third, beaten 35 lengths by Migrator at Worcester. However, since then Migrator has accounted for Ra Tapu and Freight Forwarder at Kempton, and both his victims that afternoon subsequently won good class races. With the benefit of his Worcester race, Gaye Chance should be too good for Fauloon.

Fred Winter could also be a man to follow at Newbury. The Lambourn trainer can win the Marsh Benham Handicap with Snowtown Boy and the Cokethorpe Novices Steeplechase with Fifty Dollars More. Snowtown Boy finished strongly when third to Fairy King and Dramatist at the last meeting on this course and now meets Dramatist on more advantageous terms.

Dunlop: trainer of Flighting

Fifty Dollars More won cleverly from Prosper You Can in the Lambert and Butler qualifier at the same meeting and should be too good for Giddycan and Mercy Rimell's talented hurdler, Connaught Ranger, who will be tackling fences for the first time.

At Wolverhampton, Tim Forster's Latin American, who won the Haig Whisky Novices Qualifier in such good style at Huntingdon, may not be stopped by a 10lb penalty in the Bradley Four-Year-Old Handicap Hurdle.

NOVEMBER HANDICAP DECLARATIONS: No Bombs, Flighting, Rhyme Royal, Pulse Rate, Peppery, Path of Peace, End of War, Fascadale, Glasgow Central, Bucklow Hill, Amber Vale, Karadar, Lafontaine, Aparlivo, Le Soleil, Aniece, Lulav, Regal Steel, On Show, Golden Brigadier, Sulzano, Deep River.

Just A Dash has 15-1 win in Melbourne Cup

Melbourne, Nov 3.—Just A Dash, a four-year-old ridden by Peter Cook, produced a powerful finishing burst today to win Australia's richest race, the $Aus310,000 (£188,000) Melbourne Cup. It was the Sydney trainer, Tommy Smith's, second victory in the race. He first won the Cup in 1955 with Toparoa.

Just A Dash took the lead a furlong from home in the two-mile race and held on to win by two-and-a-quarter lengths from El Laurena with Flashing Light a further one-and-a-quarter lengths away third. Just A Dash, owned by Lloyd Williams of Victoria, won the Adelaide Cup in May, but had since run only moderately and started at 15-1.

El Laurena and Flashing Light were also outsiders in the 22-horse field; starting at 25-1 and 20-1. The 4-1 favourite, No Peer, finished eight. Kingston Town, the first horse to win $Aus1m in Australia and for a long time the pre-race favourite, had been Smith's big hope for the cup, but he was never in with a chance and trailed in 20th.—Reuter.

Mrs Smith strikes twice

Nadine Smith recorded the third double of her career at Fontwell Park yesterday with Grey Fusilier and Upton Bishop, who have never won anywhere else. Upton Bishop, with a total of five course wins, is one up on his stable companion. However, it was his third attempt to win the Rank Challenge Cup in which he led all the way to beat the penalized Eddie by three lengths.

"Upton Bishop was second in the race last year, third the year before and now he has won it," Mrs Smith, who trains at Chichester, said. "He ran over fences for the first time here two weeks ago, but when I saw the weights we decided to bring him back hurdling for this one outing." Upton Bishop gave Mrs Smith her first success as a public trainer.

Grey Fusilier was opposed by another Fontwell specialist, Glenhawk, in the Leavers Handicap Steeplechase and the race provided the best finish of the afternoon. It was only in the final yards that Grey Fusilier foiled his rival's bid to lead throughout.

Glenhawk suffered for his bold effort against the winner, who was in peak condition after his success two weeks ago. Glenhawk was completely exhausted and was tottering after his saddle was removed. He had to have an injection to put him right.

John Francome, who partnered Upton Bishop, had earlier won on Berkeley Lad in the Haig Whisky Novices Hurdle qualifier to bring his score to 27. Peter Cundell set backers a problem by saddling both the winner and Fighting Imp. They chose the wrong one when making Fighting Imp 9-4 favourite, for he could finish only third, beaten more than seven lengths, by his stable companion, who started at 100-30.

Garth Boy's 33-1 victory in the Alexander Novices' Hurdle at Sedgefield provided Mark Jefferson with his first winner over hurdles and gave Tote backers a 198-1 win dividend. Jefferson took out a licence in May after 13 years at Greystoke with Gordon Richards. He now has a dozen horses at Newstead Stables, Malton.

☐ Jeff King, who has ridden over 700 jumping winners, starts his new career as a trainer at Newbury today.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newbury: good. Wolverhampton: chase, good to firm, hurdle good. Tomorrow: Kelso, good. Uttoxeter, good.

Prescott puts finishing touch to fine season

Sir Mark Prescott, the Newmarket trainer, completed his best season by scoring with his last runner, Roanoke River, in division one of the Hoby Maiden Stakes at Leicester yesterday. Prescott, with 36 successes, ended as he began. He won with his first runner, Rocket Song, at Carlisle on May 1.

After watching George Duffield, his stable jockey, drive Roanoke River, a 20-1 chance past Haven's Pride inside the final furlong to score by half a length, Prescott dashed off to Huntingdon to pursue his other sporting interest, coursing. But before leaving he paid tribute to Colin Nutter, his head lad, who has also ridden some of the stable's winners.

The Newmarket trainer pointed out that his stable was badly hit by a virus in the spring. He did not have a runner for the first five weeks of the season. Roanoke River provided Lady Somerleyton with her first winner in six years as an owner.

Henry Cecil made sure of ending up the leading trainer at Leicester this season when he saddled Don Giovanni, a 16-1 chance, to win the Pytchley Stakes from Northleigh and Risk Taker. And to mark his Leicester achievement his staff received a colour television.

Michael Stoute's 106,000 guineas purchase, Habella, supplemented her York victory with a three-quarters of a length success over the favourite, Corn Street, in the Tugby Handicap.

Habella gave Stoute's apprentice Kevin Bradshaw, aged 17, his first winning ride from four mounts, but he had to survive an objection by Ian Johnson, on the runner-up.

Sugar and Mint, ridden by Steve Cauthen, was successful in the second division of the Hoby Maiden Stakes to give Michael Albina, the former Middle East trainer, his tenth winner in his first full season at Newmarket.

Hobbs signs up Baxter

Bruce Hobbs, the newmarket trained, after a successful seven-year association, has appointed Geoff Baxter as first jockey to his Palace House Stables next season. This is one of racing's plum jobs for Baxter, aged 35, who, appropriately rode the Hobbs-trained classic hope Count Pahlen to victory in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster.

Newbury programme

1.0 COLD ASH HURDLE (Div I: 3-y-o novices: £1,011: 2m 100yd)

101 0001 Eggington (B) (Mrs M Babbage), S Mellor, 11-5 ... Mr N Babbage 7
102 7 Aldington Boy (C Wheatley), Mrs J Reavey, 11-0 ... M O'Halloran
103 Beggar's Bush (C Cyzer), G Cyzer, 11-0 ... R Floyd
104 00 Belvoir Vale (Mrs E Boucher), Mrs D Oughton, 11-0 ... R Rowe
105 0 Cloudwalker (B) (M Julian), G Balding, 11-0 ... B Reilly
106 0 Cornish Blue (T Marshall), T Marshall, 11-0 ... B de Haan
107 Dungar Dancer (Miss V Lovell), H Willis, 11-0 ... J Williams
108 0 Damo's Lady (J Dick), A Madwar, 11-0 ... J Barlow
109 0 Eva Anzie (C Popham), C Popham, 11-0 ... Lorna Vincent
110 44 General Brayfax (J Gilio), M McCourt, 11-0 ... G McCourt
116 Isaac Newton (N Clark), R Armytage, 11-0 ... A Webber
117 2 Jungle Jim (Salford Van Hire Ltd), D Nicholson, 11-0 ... P Scudamore
118 Le Gran Brun (D Elton), P Cundell, 11-0 ... H Davies
119 0000 Master's Voice (Lady Ashcombe), J Douglas-Home, 11-0 ... J Nolan
120 2 Norfolk Storm (T Purnell), M McCormack, 11-0 ... R Champion
122 00 Peter Hutt (J Nicholls), D Jermy, 11-0 ... G Old
123 0 Silver Kettle (Mrs E Csaky), G Balding, 11-0 ... M Lynn 7
124 0 Sir Givenchy (Mrs J Dunlap), W Musson, 11-0 ... A Coogan
125 Sir Plus (Ld McAlpine), D Morley, 11-0 ... B R Davies
129 Tropical Love (P Hopkins), J King, 11-0 ... Steve Knight
130 4 Warily (K Abdulla), R Smyth, 11-0 ... A Curran 4

9-4 Jungle Jim, 3-1 Norfolk Storm, 6-1 General Brayfax, 8-1 Warily, 10-1 Le Gran Brun, Sir Plus, Cloudwalker, 14-1 Eggington, 16-1 others.

1.30 LIONEL VICK CHASE (Handicap: £2,106: 3m)

201 0301-1f Approaching (CD) (Maj D Wigan), J Gifford, 10-12-7 ... R Champion
203 233012- Gandy VI (Mrs E White-Spunner), J Thorne, 12-11-11 ... R Hoare
205 4d2uf1- Royal Stuart (D) (J Begg), S Mellor, 10-11-9 ... B R Davies
206 0103-21 Leney Dual (CD) (M Dealey), D Nicholson, 6-11-3 ... P Scudamore
207 1f140p- Major Swallow (Mrs J Ceballos), F Winter, 6-10-11 ... J Francome
208 11110/p Lakeside (D) (G Simms), P Kearney, 10-10-8 ... Mr A J Wilson
209 42113-0 Very Light (CD) (Ld Chelsea), T Forster, 7-10-7 ... H Davies
210 121fb-0 Mr Gumboots (Mrs J Hambro), N Gaselee, 7-10-5 ... R Linley
211 3103p-1 Colonial Lad (D) (Duke of Alburquerque), F Winter, 8-10-4 ... Marquis de Cuellar

11-4 Approaching, 3-1 Leney Dual, 5-1 Colonial Lad, 7-1 Major Swallow, 10-1 Royal Stuart, 12-1 Gandy VI, 14-1 Mr Gumboots, 16-1 Very Light, 25-1 Lakeside.

2.0 MARSH BENHAM CHASE (Handicap: £2,502: 2½m)

302 23104-2 Dramatist (CD) (L Thwaites), F Walwyn, 10-12-1 ... W Smith
304 14420-3 Snowtown Boy (CD) (Mrs M Kean), F Winter, 6-11-3 ... J Francome
305 2002-22 Sweeping Along (D) (Mrs M Slade), J Gifford, 8-11-2 ... R Rowe
309 31414-1 Spin Again (Mrs D Stoddart), D Morley, 6-10-0 ... B R Davies
310 002102 Brother Will (D) (S Hunt), J Kennard, 9-10-0 ... S Smith-Eccles
311 2212-2b Cisto (M Mouskos), A Goodwill, 6-10-0 ... P Scudamore
313 0110-fu Saint Taffy (Mrs L Drasher), J Webber, 8-10-0 ... A Webber
314 2430r-3 Davion (J Thomas), J Thomas, 7-10-0 ... H Davies

7-4 Snowtown Boy, 9-4 Dramatist, 5-1 Sweeping Along, 8-1 Spin Again, 10-1 Brother Will, Cisto, 16-1 others.

2.30 COKETHORPE CHASE (Novices: £1,688: 2½m)

401 11121 Fifty Dollars More (D) (Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin), F Winter, 6-11-6 ... J Francome
402 00000-1 Giddycan (D) (H Irish), J Thorne, 5-11-5 ... R Hoare
403 00122-0 Ancient Briton (L Tregaskes), J Gifford, 6-11-0 ... R Rowe
405 011434- Connaught Ranger (J McGaughey), Mrs M Rimell, 7-11-0 ... S Morshead
406 21f02-f Coolerin Boy (B Oliver), F Winter, 6-11-0 ... B de Haan
409 421124- King Ba Ba (A Wales), A Wales, 6-11-0 ... A Webber
410 40u4r- Mac (Mrs S Mackenzie), C Mackenzie, 9-11-0 ... M Barrett 4
411 1040-22 New Lyric (G Dearman), D Nicholson, 6-11-0 ... P Scudamore
412 00p0/p- Officers Reject (J Nash), N Henderson, 8-11-0 ... B R Davies
413 3p0/2f-0 Pride of Barnes (J Lewis), Mrs D Oughton, 6-11-0 ... H Davies
415 p0o0-0f Thunder Run (N Graham), P Burgoyne, 9-11-0 ... G McNally
417 4b3000- Williamson (Mrs M Easton), Mrs M Easton, 7-11-0 ... R Linley

10-11 Fifty Dollars More, 6-4 Connaught Ranger, 10-1 New Lyric, 12-1 Coolerin Boy, 16-1 others.

3.0 TOM MASSON TROPHY HURDLE (£2,159: 2¼m 120yd)

501 10111-3 Gaye Chance (CD) (Mrs M Curtis), Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-11 ... S Morshead
502 12430-0 Fauloon (C Bird III), F Walwyn, 6-11-7 ... W Smith
504 4-43111 Mayotte (Tony Smith), R Holder, 6-11-7 ... P Richards
505 210-000 Orchard Park (Mrs J Wilson), C Harman, 5-11-3 ... P Harman 7
508 40020-0 Browne Eclipse (T Ramsden), H Collingridge, 4-10-12 ... S Smith-Eccles
509 24313- Gilligan (J Thomas), J Thomas, 6-10-12 ... H Davies
510 420133- Lax (D Sullivan), N Callaghan, 4-10-12 ... B R Davies
511 13324-1 Sir Gordon (D Sanger), D Nicholson, 4-10-12 ... P Scudamore
514 20321-0 Tudor Road (A Stoddart), L Kennard, 5-10-12 ... J Francome
512 202-2 Sir Michael (M Mouskos), A Goodwill, 5-10-12 ... —
515 22312- July the Fourth (P Mellon), I Balding, 4-10-7 ... B Reilly

6-4 Gaye Chance, 5-2 Sir Gordon, 7-2 Fauloon, 12-1 Sir Michael, Mayotte, 14-1 Tudor Road, 16-1 others.

3.30 COLD ASH HURDLE (Div II: 3-y-o novices: £952: 2m 100yd)

601 u7104 The Knife (R Barlow), J Bosley, 11-10 ... Mr M Bosley 7
604 02 Brass Change (N Goodliff), I Dudgeon, 11-0 ... G McCourt
605 Bravissimo (Lady S Keswick), D Morley, 11-0 ... B R Davies
606 Captain Fantastic (C Cyzer), G Cyzer, 11-0 ... R Floyd
607 4 Cashmoor (Tedwood Ltd), R Baker, 11-0 ... R Champion
608 0 Grey Vixen (S Pitmore), Mrs N Smith, 11-0 ... S Shilston
609 Halston (Nimrod Co), P Cundell, 11-0 ... H Davies
610 43 Lawnswood Miss (A Hill), R Hollinshead, 11-0 ... C Astbury
611 Low Tide (C Gillingham), Mrs D Oughton, 11-0 ... R Rowe
612 0 Malford Lad (R Hawker), R Hawker, 11-0 ... F Waite 4
613 0300 Naid Hinder (B Warburton), L Kennard, 11-0 ... S Smith-Eccles
614 F Notable (C House), T Forster, 11-0 ... —
615 On A Cloud (Ld Northampton), D Nicholson, 11-0 ... P Scudamore
616 Salman (B Oliver), F Winter, 11-0 ... J Francome
617 0- Soumack (Mrs S Marks), W Musson, 11-0 ... A Coogan
618 b0- Sparkler Clear (Sparkler Filters (Great Britain) Ltd), T Gosling, 11-0 ... R G Hughes

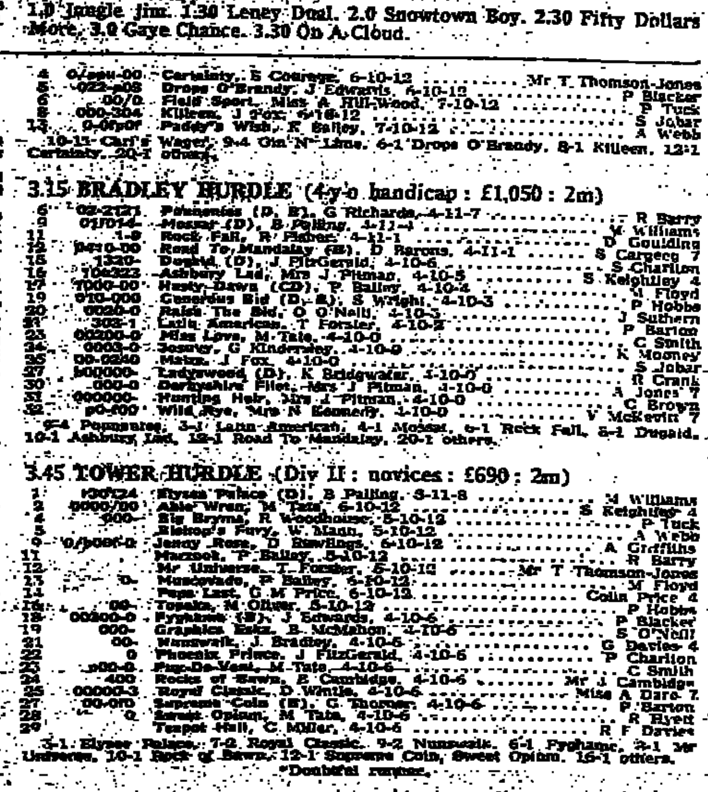
9-4 On A Cloud, 7-2 Salman, 5-1 The Knife, 7-1 Cashmoor, 10-1 Brass Change, Bravissimo, Lawnswood Miss, 14-1 others.

Newbury selections

By Michael Seely

1.0 Jungle Jim. 1.30 Leney Dual. 2.0 Snowtown Boy. 2.30 Fifty Dollars More. 3.0 Gaye Chance. 3.30 On A Cloud.

Wolverhampton programme



1.15 TOWER HURDLE (Div I: novices: £690: 2m)

1 04000-1 Oriental Prince, M Ryan, 7-11-8 ... J McLoughlin 4
5 004/0f0- Barrow, Mrs M Rimell, 5-10-12 ... B Woods
6 Bain Etoile, A Arnold, 5-10-12 ... —
8 Etoile Leader, B McMahon, 5-10-12 ... S O'Neill
9 Gayvus, Mrs J Fraser, 7-10-12 ... M Floyd
10 00 Golden Solo, S Wright, 5-10-12 ... —
12 000- Normandy Lad, W Jenks, 5-10-12 ... R F Davies
13 0 Oaken Lad, M Tate, 5-10-12 ... R Hyett
14 0- Polly Parkins, G H Price, 7-10-12 ... Colin Price 4
17 Sheena Boy, P Bailey, 5-10-12 ... R Berry
19 20p0-p0 Swinging Trio, R Atkins, 5-10-12 ... —
20 0 The Reverend Owen, M Oliver, 5-10-12 ... Mr J Weston 4
23 2fp00-4 Wesley Boat, J Bradley, 7-10-12 ... G Davies 4
24 000020- Blenheim Prince, J Spearing, 4-10-6 ... A Webb
26 00340-1 Celtic Hero, O O'Neill, 4-10-6 ... J Suthern
27 430-402 Harford, W Clay, 4-10-6 ... M Elliott 4
32 Offleyrock, R Fisher, 4-10-6 ... D Goulding
33 0p0-0p0 Olbas, K Bridgwater, 4-10-6 ... R Crank
34 0p0-00p Pheasant Bridge, J Bradley, 4-10-6 ... P Liddicoat 7
[illegible]

1.45 CASTLECROFT HURDLE (Selling handicap: £582: 2½m)

[illegible]

2.15 CHARLECOTE CHASE (Handicap: £1,483: 2m)

[illegible]

2.45 MOSELEY CHASE (Novices: £960: 3m)

[illegible]
4 0/apu-00 Certainty, E Courage, 6-10-12 ... Mr T Thomson-Jones
5 022-p08 Drops O'Brandy, J Edwards, 6-10-12 ... P Blacker
6 00/0 Field Sport, Miss A Hill-Wood, 7-10-12 ... P Tuck
8 000-304 Killeen, J Fox, 6-10-12 ... S Jobar
13 0-0fp0f Paddy's Wish, K Bailey, 7-10-12 ... A Webb

10-11 Carl's Wager, 9-4 Gin 'N' Lime, 6-1 Drops O'Brandy, 8-1 Killeen, 12-1 Certainty, 20-1 others.

3.15 BRADLEY HURDLE (4-y-o handicap: £1,050: 2m)

6 02-2121 Palmennies (D, B), G Richards, 4-11-7 ... R Barry
9 01f014- Mossat (D), B Palling, 4-11-4 ... M Williams
11 1-0 Rock Fall, R Fisher, 4-11-1 ... D Goulding
12 p410-00 Road To Mandalay (B), D Barons, 4-11-1 ... S Carsecq 7
15 1320- Dugald (D), J FitzGerald, 4-10-6 ... S Charlton
16 106323 Ashbury Lad, Mrs J Pitman, 4-10-5 ... S Keightley 4
17 7000-00 Hasty Dawn (CD), P Bailey, 4-10-4 ... M Floyd
19 010-000 Generous Bid (D, B), S Wright, 4-10-3 ... P Hobbs
20 0020-0 Raise The Bid, O O'Neill, 4-10-3 ... J Suthern
21 302-1 Latin American, T Forster, 4-10-2 ... P Barton
23 00200-0 Miss Love, M Tate, 4-10-0 ... C Smith
24 0003-0 Josuey, G Kindersley, 4-10-0 ... K Mooney
25 00-0240 Maine, J Fox, 4-10-0 ... S Jobar
[illegible]

3.45 TOWER HURDLE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m)

[illegible]

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Oriental Prince. 1.45 Walmart. 2.15 Leirum. 2.45 Carl's Wager. 3.15 Latin American. 3.45 Royal Classic.

Leicester results

[illegible]

Fontwell Park

[illegible]

Sedgefield

[illegible]

Remember, remember . . . the first Monday in November?

The Richmond Trophy has been put on ice

For the past 32 years the first Monday in November has had a special place in ice-skaters' diaries. It has traditionally been the final day of the Richmond International Trophy, one of the premier women's figure skating competitions, held annually at Richmond Ice Rink.

Unfortunately, 1981 sees an interruption of the sequence. Hitherto the event has managed to survive without sponsorship but this year it has not proved possible to hold it. As Brian Bowman, the rink's general manager, puts it: "It has now become very expensive to organize and we are all very sad that the Richmond Trophy cannot take place this year."

The rink's owners hope that this is a purely temporary problem. "It is not the permanent end of the competition," Mr. Bowman says. "We are looking for a sponsor and possible TV coverage in 1982."

The trophy was first contested at a time when most figure skating competitions had come to a halt during the war. The European and world championships were revived in 1947 but—apart from one or two tournaments in Switzerland—there were no opportunities for less experienced women skaters to match their skills against their contemporaries from other countries.

The Richmond rink management and the noted Swiss trainer who taught there, Arnold Gerschwiler, decided to remedy the situation. A handsome silver cup was acquired; it was some 2ft 6in tall and had originally been presented in 1876 for the Prince of Wales Stakes at Newmarket. Appropriately, that was a race for fillies.

Organized by the Richmond Amateur Ice Skating Club, the first contest for the trophy in its new guise took place on November 7, 1949. The winner was Jeannette Altwegg, of Liverpool. Just over two years later she won the gold medal at the 1952 Winter Olympic Games. Miss Altwegg took the Richmond Trophy again in 1950 and in 1951 she was succeeded by Barbara Wyatt from Brighton. Other British girls, Yvonne Sugden and Patricia Pauley, triumphed over the next four years, but from 1956 to 1979 overseas skaters predominated.

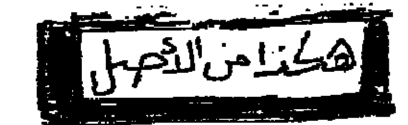
The competition soon became internationally recognized and several winners went on to world and Olympic honours. The powerful Dutch skater, Sjoukje Dijkstra, won three times at Richmond, in 1956, 1957 and 1958; she was European, world, and Olympic gold medallist in 1964. Christine Errath, of East Germany, the 1971 winner, Dorothy Hamill (United States, 1972) and Dianne de Leeuw (Netherlands, 1973) later became world champions and Miss Hamill won the 1976 Olympic title.

Originally the entries came mainly from Europe but Australia, Canada, Japan, Korea, South Africa and the US have all taken part at various times. After the seven early victories British girls were unable to win for a quarter of a century, although they usually finished in the top three. One of the unluckiest was Patricia Dodd, of Twickenham. Three times, in 1968, 1969 and 1970, she was in the lead after the compulsory figure-skating section but each time she was beaten in the final free skating.

It was not until 1980 that the host country at last regained the Trophy when Karen Wood, of Gateshead (now the British champion), defeated the American, Lynn Smith, and 10 others from eight nations. This year she will not be called on to defend it but it is to be hoped that 1982 will see a resumption of the competition.

The Richmond International Trophy set the pattern for similar events elsewhere, in Prague, East Germany, Edinburgh, Canada and the US; as the senior non-championship event for women's figure skating, it deserves to retain its place in the calendar.

Dennis Bird



Residential Property by Baron Phillips

Vendors are asking 'more realistic prices'

A debate is beginning in the property world over whether or not house prices in Britain are falling, and if so, by how much.

Surveys by the various building societies have indicated over the past three or four months that the amounts they are lending are declining. As shown by or own Times/Halifax house price index, average loans made by the building society have been falling since early summer.

The Halifax believes that the fall in the average loan is directly attributable to the intrusion by the high street banks. The latter have advanced loans on much of the higher mortgage properties and therefore watered down average loans.

Against this, estate agents generally have reported, since spring, that asking prices have been trimmed to effect a sale. And in the past three months many agents have said that vendors are asking a "more realistic price for their property."

But does all this add up to falling house prices? Well, according to a survey published last week by the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, prices have fallen in real terms by as much as 5 per cent over the past year. The ISVA claims that between June and October of this year average prices for residential property fell by 1.8 per cent.

Commenting on the survey, Mr Thomas Balderston, ISVA president, said: "This situation is very unusual, and it will not last long. Demand for housing will become pent up, while buyers hold off because of recession and high mortgage rates. Once interest rates fall and economic recovery begins, we could well see a buying boom, with rapidly rising property prices and queues for mortgages."

The Basingstoke and London offices of Pearsons are offering this four-bedroom, three-reception room house set in the heart of Hampshire for £90,000. Aptly named Little Acre the property stands in about ¾ acre and overlooks the Lord Sherfield Estate and is close to Pember Forest at Silchester.

The survey was undertaken after the recent rise in mortgage rates and for the first time in three years the survey has indicated a fall. The sharpest decline was noted in the south-east where prices fell by 5.5 per cent but, it must be remembered, values are still 8.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Industrial areas such as the north-west and the midlands are far worse off, according to the survey. The north-west for example has witnessed a decline in real terms of some 14 per cent.

That is the bad news. From the Building Societies Association comes some better news. This week the BSA claimed that house prices may not be falling as far or as fast as some recent surveys have indicated.

It believes that the official house price index compiled by the BSA and the Department the Environment overstates the extent of the decline because it takes no account of the sample's changing mix.

The problem is simple. With banks taking an estimated 18 per cent slice of the new mortgage market even the official survey is being concentrated on lower-priced property, which the societies believe is probably biasing the index downwards.

If this is the case, more credence must be given to estate agent's surveys of prices because they do not take into account the sources of finance, simply the actual selling price. At least the mix of sales is far more complete because it will include all types of sales, whether they be for cash, building society of bank loans or other forms of finance.

One aspect of the market has become clear over the past six months: prices are unlikely to hold up in the midst of a widespread recession. One of the major contributing factors to the state of the market is the lack of confidence among prospective buyers and vendors alike.

The question people are asking themselves is: can I afford to move and take on higher commitments in the current economic climate? The answer generally is no. Only a strong upturn in the economy together with falling unemployment will reverse the trend.

It is difficult, and for that matter dangerous, to attempt to forecast when any kind of upturn in prices is likely to occur. The ISVA president may say that the fall in prices is only temporary, but how long is temporary?

A penthouse, claimed to be at the highest point in London, is on the market through John England and Partners for something under £200,000. It is at High Point in Highgate, the most elevated apartment block in London.

Built in the 1930s the block was designed by Berthold Lubetkin, the well-known Russian-born architect. The two-bedroom penthouse has a powerful telescope in the reception room and which is included in the asking price.

Winner of the Abbey National housing competition was a team led by Mr J. Paljewski for its design of low-cost energy saving homes on a site at Crystal Palace. The winning design pays tribute to the history of the site, which was formerly the High Level Station attached to the famous exhibition. The 46 homes are laid out in a formation so as to mirror the old railway arches on the east side of the site. Work is expected to start next spring.

Humberts have sold Saltacre House, in Bursledon, Hampshire, which has views over to the Isle of Wight. Consisting of four reception rooms, five bedrooms and three bathrooms, the detached property fetched £141,000 including 1½ acres of land.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 and In the MATTER of SHIMCO (UK) Limited. Registered Office: SCANNOR HOUSE, BROWELLS LANE, FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING OF THE CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at THE EXCELSIOR HOTEL, HEATHROW AIRPORT, BATH ROAD, W. DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX on 20th November, 1981 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 et Seq of the said Act.
DATED this 26th day of OCTOBER 1981
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
S. JAFRI, DIRECTOR

I, CLIVE ROBERT HAMMOND, of 2-3, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London WC1R 5DW, hereby give you Notice that, by an Order of the COMPANIES Court dated the 16th day of February, 1981, I have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of CARRINGTON TIMBERS Limited.
Signature C.R. HAMMOND
Dated the 28th day of October, 1981.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968
The Church Commissioners have prepared DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEMES providing for declaring redundant the parish church of the parish of The Stowell Memorial Church, Salford (Manchester diocese); and for declaring redundant the church of Saint John the Baptist, Cannow (Blackburn diocese); and draft redundancy schemes providing for appropriating the redundant church of Saint Mary, Lewisham (York diocese) to use for office and storage purposes; and for appropriating the redundant church of Shipmeadow Saint James (St Edmundsbury and Ipswich diocese) to use for agricultural storage.
Copies of the draft Schemes may be obtained from the Church Commissioners 1 Millbank, London SW1P 3JZ to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PREVENTION OF FRAUD (INVESTMENTS) ACT 1958
Notice is hereby given that
1. I R H G LAMPLOUGH, formerly carrying on the business of dealing in securities jointly with others under the style of LAMPLOUGH & MALCOLM, have relinquished the Principal's Licence issued to me pursuant to Section 3 of the Act.
2. I have made application to the Department of Trade pursuant to Regulation 5 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Deposits Regulations 1944 (SR & O 1944, No 541) for the release of the £500 deposited in pursuance of Section 4 of the Act.
3. Any persons have a claim on the funds representing the deposit should send their names and addresses and details of their claim to the Assistant Secretary, Companies Division, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB not later than 25th November, 1981.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENT INSPECTOR'S INVESTIGATION
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to regulation 10(1) of the Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, 1969, that an Inspector's investigation under the said Regulations is taking place into the circumstances and causes of the accident that occurred on 6 October 1981 at Aberdeen Airport to Sikorsky S76A Spirit G-BNSH registered in the name of Management Aviation Ltd.
Any persons who desire to make representations as to the circumstances or causes of the accident should do so in writing to the Chief Inspector of Accidents, Accidents Investigation Branch, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, within 14 days of the date of this notice and should quote the reference EW/C773/01.
Dated this 4th day of November, 1981.

CHARITY COMMISSION
Charity — Florence Josee Fund
The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 236307-A1-L1).

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

TENDERS FOR GREATER LONDON BILLS
1. The Greater London Council hereby give notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Registrar's Office (Bank Buildings), Bank of England, London, EC2R 8EU, on Monday, 9th November, 1981, at 12 noon for Greater London Bills to be issued in conformity with the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967, to the amount of £35,000,000.
2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000, £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000 or £250,000. They will be dated Thursday, 12th November, 1981, and will be due 91 days after date, without days of grace.
3. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £25,000, and must specify the net amount per cent. (being a multiple of one new halfpenny) which will be given for the amount applied for.
4. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.
5. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.
6. Notification will be sent by post, on the same day as Tenders are received, to the persons whose Tenders are accepted in whole or in part and payment in full of the amounts due in respect of such accepted Tenders must be made to the Bank of England, by means of cash or by draft or cheque drawn on the Bank of England not later than 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 12th November, 1981.
7. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained either from the Bank of England, or from the Council's Offices at The County Hall.
8. The Greater London Council reserve the right of rejecting any Tenders.
M. F. STONEFROST
Comptroller of Finance
The County Hall, London SE1 7PB
2nd November, 1981

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A prestigious, small, London surgical and out patients clinic urgently needs someone to provide a wide range of services. To call you a Receptionist would be misleading: someone to take total charge of preparing patients notes, dealing with top consultants and arranging bookings and appointments, whose warm personality, efficiency and superb phone manner is crucial to the image and success of the clinic, will be a very special person.

In your late 20s you'll have experience of working under pressure—and be ready to take advantage of the prospects that this post offers. Naturally that will mean a very special salary package including profit share.

To discuss this position in total confidence, ring Hilary Shenton on 01-937 4464. The Raine Partnership (consultants), 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W8.

PERSONAL SECRETARY TO £7,500

Your shorthand need not be more than 80 wpm but you must have the maturity and senior level experience to enable you to be a real P.A. to the President of this International company, and a knowledge of French and German would be useful but, above all, you must be smart, enthusiastic, a good organiser and thoroughly capable. Excellent benefits, beautiful offices and flexible hours.

Ring Annie Rogers

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

SEC./ADMIN.
£7,000

Marvellous opportunity for someone to utilise their administrative skills working for a newly appointed Executive in the Finance Banking Division of this major Shipping Company. Ideally a banking/legal background with sec. skills 100/60.

Please call Dulcie Simpson: 01-405 7211
DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LTD.
dwa Recruitment Consultants

SCHOOL SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST

for small language school in Central London.
Essential requirements: 1st class typing, admin. experience, some shorthand and book-keeping. Languages useful. Interesting and responsible position dealing with overseas executives. Friendly atmosphere. Salary negotiable. Ring Annie Grant 01-734 1137

EARLY LEARNING CENTRE KENSINGTON

Manager/ess required. Mature person with retail background. Must have at least five years' department store or similar experience. For further details contact Ian Birch on Swindon (0793) 481381 or write to Early Learning Ltd, Hawksworth, Swindon SN2 1TT.

SECRETARY PLUS

For small personnel management consultancy in Mayfair, 3 mins Green Park Tube. Would suit someone up to 35, with common sense and lively personality looking for involvement in a developing company. Job includes admin, typing and phone work dealing with international clients. Salary £6,000 plus bonus.
Phone Sheila on 01-439 7110.

MARKETING
£7,100—21-24 years

A major public company situated close to a Tube in Central London requires a well-educated Secretary with a basic knowledge of French for their Export Marketing Department. Duties are varied and will include "holding the fort" during overseas trips, sales force liaison, assistance with promotions, own correspondence plus normal P.A. duties of diaries, travel arrangements, etc. It is important that applicants have good secretarial skills together with the ability to work on their own initiative and a desire to become involved. Excellent fringe benefits.

01-408 1611
MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

STATISTICS SECRETARY
c £6,500

If you are interested in using your "A" levels or degree in Economics or Statistics, working with this famous West End company would be most rewarding. The secretarial content of the job is not large, but accurate shorthand and typing and the ability to deal well with senior people on the telephone are important.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

Secretary with W.P. experience
Starting salary £7,000—age 21-26

A major International Oil Company in W1 is seeking a secretary with excellent skills in SH/Typ. Any form of W.P. experience is necessary as training will be given on a Vydec machine. For more details phone: Sue Chapman.

Alfred Marks Staff Consultants
439 5881
16 Lansdowne Row (off Berkeley Square), London, W1.

BANK YOUR ASSETS

£6½ K + 2½% mortgage. Have you received the dreaded news of yet another mortgage increase? Join this Merchant Bank, where you can enjoy a mortgage at 2½%, free lunch, BUPA and luxurious surroundings in return for your spark, excellent sh/typing skills and good work record. Please call: Josephine Morrison, on 628 7262
7 Princes St., W1.

Graduate Girls Secretarial

DOGSBODY WANTED

With style vive panache for Berkeley Square offices. This position is for the exceptional languishing in an indifferent position which squanders your abilities. Top salary and terms.
—Phone Anne 409 0868

TO £7,700

Late 20's, with both shorthand and audio skills, a sense of humour and previous banking experience? As Secretary to 2 V.P's in a City Bank you will attract a variety of administrative matters. Excellent benefits offered.

CITY 377 8600
WEST END 439 7001

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

MEDICAL PUBLISHERS IN HOLBORN

Sales Manager requires Secretary/P.A. with excellent secretarial skills to cope with a variety of responsibilities in a small company with an attractive working environment. Salary £5,500 neg. Applications in writing to: Peter Lawson, Yearbook Medical Publishers Ltd., Barnards Inn, Holborn, London EC1N 2JA.
(Please state daytime tel. No.)

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c. £6,500

Charming Senior Partner of international consultancy seeks smart, well spoken P.A. with audio experience. Age 25+. Will deal mainly with his P.R. and personal work. Own office. Driving licence an advantage.

MARLENE LERNER
Personnel Consultants
10 Wigmore Street, W.1
Tel: 01-637 3822

Chelsea Estate Agent require competent word processor operator to join friendly and enthusiastic office. Salary £6,500 neg.
For further details ring 584 6391

ANTIQUES GALLERY MAYFAIR

requires Secretary for approx. 4 months. Starting mid-November.
Box No 0710 G, The Times

SECRETARY/PA TO PARTNER

International firm of chartered surveyors requires well educated secretary, aged 25+ for Partner with small but hectic team including junior secretary, in their city office (St Pauls). Calmness, sense of humour and ability to run the office during partner's frequent business trips, are essential.

Attractive salary, profit sharing and fringe benefits.

Please phone JULIE BECHELLI on: 236 1520
(No Agencies)

BUYING ASSISTANT

We require a pleasant adaptable person aged 19-25 to assist one of our Buyers at our Putney Bridge Merchandising Offices. 'A' level education and some commercial experience desirable. The person appointed would be closely involved in many aspects of buying and marketing. We offer very pleasant surroundings, 5-day week, 4 weeks holiday, subsidised restaurant, staff discount and bonus.

Please apply to Miss D. Rainey
THE BOOTS COMPANY LTD,
69-73 Fulham High St., London SW6.
Telephone 01-731 1313.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S P.A.
£7,000 neg. plus large bonus

The brilliant Managing Director of a leading American financial company in the City needs a senior personal assistant. This is a very busy job which will involve liaising with leading business men world wide and arranging meetings and social functions. Sound shorthand/typing skills are taken for granted. Personality, smart appearance and good educational background will be appreciated. Financial experience in this environment would be a great asset. Superb offices and good fringe benefits. Age 28-35.

Ring 628 4835

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

BANK ON IT
EC2 + GENEROUS BENEFIT PACKAGE CIRCA £8,000

The other executive secretaries we have placed in this International Banking Corporation will tell you how much it has to offer. As Sec/PA to the Chief Representative for Continental Europe you will have full scope for your skills; responsibility for his office during frequent business trips; client liaison; travel arrangements; and personal work. A mature professional personality is essential. Banking experience and another language helpful. If you are 25+, we'd like to tell you more.

PHONE ELLY NAGLER on 629 8511 or 499 5966

Executive Secretaries

P.A./SECRETARY
With basic Japanese
£7,500 + Mortgage

A leading British bank requires a confident, well educated P.A. who has a basic knowledge of Japanese as an additional language to assist one of their senior Marketing Executives, who is responsible for Japan. This position will appeal to those who enjoy the world of international business and who are prepared to become involved and to take responsibility in the absence of the Marketing Executive, who travels frequently and who will delegate whenever possible. Basic requirements are excellent secretarial skills and a courteous manner towards visitors. Good shorthand and typing are essential, as are appearance and speech. Excellent fringe benefits.

01-408 1611
MacBlain NASH
Recruitment Consultants

FIRST-CLASS SECRETARY
£7,000+

The highly organised Managing Partner of an exclusive and progressive firm of management consultants based near Piccadilly Circus needs a first-class PA/secretary who enjoys working under pressure and as part of a team. You must be well educated with excellent secretarial skills including competent audio typing. The stylish offices incorporate all the latest modern office equipment including an IBM word processor to help you make the best use of your time. Free lunches and BUPA are amongst the excellent benefits. Age range 22-28.

437 1126
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

£8,000

The Chairman of a well established Advertising Agency needs a personal secretary. There is tremendous involvement in the business, a great deal of contact with clients, and many functions to arrange and attend. A knowledge of German preferred. Age 30+.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323

PA/SECRETARY FOR TOUR OPERATOR

I need someone to help me run and expand a small travel company in Ebury St. SW1 selling villa and sailing holidays to the Caribbean. You should be aged 25-35, have good secretarial skills (no shorthand) and be able to work under pressure. Good telephone manner and clear speaking voice are essential. No bookkeeping is involved but you must be numerate. A travel background is not necessary but you must be free to travel to the Caribbean if required. Salary £5,750 negotiable. 5-day week. For further information contact Barbara Heaney 01-730 8796.

HEINEMANN EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

Chairman of H.E.B. requires a SECRETARY with good shorthand / typing skills. We are a very friendly company based in central London.
Please telephone JOANNA BURKE on: 01-637 3311 for more information

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Fine Art Graduate Secretary

Internationally renowned art specialists require a secretary preferably with a statistical or economics background, to assist their Market Analyst Expert in his fascinating work. You will be involved in market trend analyses and valuations in the antiques world. Aptitude for statistics and competent sh/typ skills (90/55) essential. Salary c £5,500+ excellent company benefits. Ring 437 1126.

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

ADMIN SEC
£7,000

Someone (27-35) with good audio skills and a flair for instigating new systems to train as Registrar in this academic environment.

01-730 5148
(Rec.Con) (24hrs)
JAYGAR CAREERS LTD

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
Circa £7,500

The entrepreneurial director of a small successful conglomerate seeks an able PA/Secretary (30-38). This is a demanding appointment and requires a career-minded person with sound secretarial experience, an interest in commerce and the maturity to cope efficiently under varied pressure. Informal though hard working atmosphere.

Career plan 734 4284
Recruitment Consultants

P.A. SEC £7,000

Large international manufacturing co in W1 require P.A.-Sec for Investment Dept. Econ Stat degree or equivalent necessary, as is shorthand and typing. Excellent perks. Age 22+.

MERROW EMP AGY
01-636 1487

MAYFAIR SOLICITORS
Require Shorthand Personal Secretary

For a Senior Partner specializing in varied substantial general work. Good telephone manner necessary. Excellent salary and conditions.
Telephone: 01-493 6151 ref. 44.

SECRETARY
ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

Young lively architectural practice located in South Kensington require Secretary to run office.
PLEASE CALL HELEN ON 373 8462

£8,500 TAX FREE +

Secretary/P.A. to Chairman of National Co in Doha, Qatar. Top opportunity for a person aged 26-32 with exc. qual. and outstanding background. Free accom. in de luxe hotel, free food and working in luxury surroundings. 42 days paid U.K. leave p.a.
C.V. plus photo to: V.I.P. International, 17 Charing Cross Road, London WC2.

ARE YOU a multilingual super-person. 01-493 1177.

CHELSEA Estate Agents require competent word processor. Friendly offices. See Creme de la Creme today.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

TRAVEL & TOURISM £6,500

Our client, an international company, seek a PA/Secretary to help set up a new travel department. You will liaise with travel agencies and research into economical means of travel. You should be self-motivated and able to use your initiative. Excellent offices and 80s per day LVs.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY CONSTANT £6,500

Join the personnel head office of a famous consumer company. You should enjoy using the telephone and liaison work with staff at all levels. Your main role is to appoint the kind of person who can take responsibility over administrative procedures. Own modern offices and subs rest. 100/55 skills essential. Age 27-34.

MOORGATE £6,500

An international Shipping Company is about to open branch in new London offices and seeks an enthusiastic secretary to join them. The principals are youngish and are based in the City and offer a friendly atmosphere.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD

PA/SECRETARY CONSTANT TRAVEL

Our client, a small professional team, require a PA/Secretary who is free to travel constantly, mainly in Europe. The ideal candidate will be aged 25-35, have good shorthand/typing skills, enjoy working as part of a team, be cheerful and cheerful under pressure. A knowledge of French and driving licence useful. Salary £6,500 plus all expenses. For further details please call Jane Crosthwaite on 01-581 2977/2947.

21 Beauchamp Place SW3
Tel: 01-581 2977

AMERICAN WORK PROGRAMMES CO-ORDINATOR

We need someone to help organise our educational exchange programme placing British Counsellors in US summer camps. Necessary skills: organizing, typing, accuracy! A very involving job requiring ability to work quickly, efficiently and independently under pressure. Salary around £6,000 p.a. Apply with C.V., giving present salary and two references to:
General Secretary, Bunacamp, 58 Berners St, London W1

EXPERIENCED RECRUITMENT COUNSELLORS
£10,000+

Drake Personnel are currently looking for top calibre staff to join the self-established City branch. Previous agency/sales experience, especially in a banking or insurance field, is desirable. Take responsibility for your own clients and workload. Income should average £800-£1,200 per month.

Ring Sue Jones on 628 2600
DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
SOMEONE TO BELIEVE IN

Receptionist in Chelsea!

Super job for person familiar with PABX 7. Some typing welcome but not essential. Must be good co-ordinator and happy to deal with clients. £5,250 p.a. 4 weeks hols.

Creative department

of friendly SW3 Advertising group needs a ray of sunshine (early 20's) who will enjoy participating in all their varied activities. Accurate shorthand/typing, and a little Audio. £5,500 p.a. 4 weeks hols.

JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
589 8807/0010 (Agy.)

FRENCH/ENGLISH GERMAN/ENGLISH

TWO bi-lingual administrators/secretaries (25-30ish) sought by design consultancy. Genuine written and spoken fluency in the relevant languages, numeracy, and English shorthand vital. Salary in region of £6,500.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
22 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
01-836 3794/5
(Recruitment Consultants)

ENGLISH/ITALIAN SECRETARY

Experienced Secretary fluent in Italian, required for Manager in International bank, good salary and working conditions.
Please ring June on 580 8702/1817
Pantheon Personnel Consultants

Recruitment Opportunities

Secretaries
Libya circa £10,000

Oasis Oil Company of Libya has become one of the world's most important oil exporting companies and is the largest oil producer in Libya. Expanding operations have created a need for extra secretarial support and we are now looking for competent Secretaries to work in our modern Tripoli offices.

Successful applicants for these rewarding single status positions will possess a secretarial qualification from a recognised college or equivalent establishment and will have typing/shorthand speeds of 50/100 wpm. They will also have a minimum of 6 years' experience of working at management level preferably in a foreign environment. They will be tactful, mature in outlook and preferably over the age of 30. The basic job function is to perform secretarial and administrative duties, take and transcribe dictation, maintain appointment schedules, screen visitors, compose correspondence and carry out other work normally associated with the smooth running of an office.

Oasis Oil Benefit Package:
Free Furnished Accommodation
30 days Annual Leave—Air Fares Paid
Biannual Week-end Breaks to Rome—Air Fares Paid
Free Medical Attention & BUPA Membership
Attractive Savings Plan
Low Cost Insurance Plan

Application forms may only be obtained by writing to:
Mr. R. Nash, Personnel Representative
OASIS OIL COMPANY OF LIBYA, INC.
33, Cavendish Square, London, W1M 9HE.

Would you like to be one of "The Experts" in Greece next summer.

Olympic Holidays Ltd., Britain's biggest specialists in Greece, require for the 1982 summer season—1st April to 31st October.

HEAD REPRESENTATIVES
+ REPRESENTATIVES

You will be based either on main land Greece or on one of the beautiful Greek islands. The successful applicants will have a gregarious personality and a self-disciplined manner. Therefore we are looking for a career-minded staff aged 23+ with at least 2 years' previous experience, preferably with a knowledge of the Greek language. Salaries and benefits will be commensurate with position together with two weeks paid holiday. Yearly employment will also be considered. Join "the experts".

Application in writing together with two photographs, one passport and one full length, to Miss Jackie Domb, P.A. to Chairman and Chief Executive, 17 Old Court Place, Kensington High St, London W8 4PL.

THE LABOUR PARTY

The National Executive Committee invites applications from Labour Party members for the post of

GENERAL SECRETARY

Conditions of appointment and forms of application can be obtained from The Chairman, The Labour Party, 150 Walworth Road, London, SE17 1JT, to whom completed application forms must be returned not later than first post on Friday, 27 November 1981.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

MANDARIN INT. HOTELS

Immediate position Sec / Sales assistant with PR responsibilities. London based. Exciting job for hard working creative self-motivated person. Excellent sec skills with telex capability required and knowledge of Asia plus hotel and travel background an advantage. Attractive conditions. Salary £6,000 +.
Call Jan Endersby 583 3411

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of London
SCHOOL OF SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES
Applications are invited for the post of

ASSISTANT TO THE REGISTRAR

Duties which are varied and interesting include undergraduate and postgraduate admissions: academic enquiries, contact with staff and students. Ability to type is necessary. Salary on scale up to £6,3?? or £7,455 including London Allowance depending on age, qualifications and experience. 4 weeks' holiday plus 6 days in addition to statutory Bank holidays.
Applications in the form of a letter with a curriculum vitae and giving the names of two referees should be sent to Philip Robinson, Clerk to the Council, School of Slavonic Studies, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, W.C.1 by 11 November, 1981.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial

NON-SECRETARIAL

£5,000
RECEPTIONIST

Your reception duties will be fascinating—meeting and greeting busy oil company people, but they will not keep you occupied every hour of the day. You'll find you become involved in all sorts of other interesting jobs—everything from typing (40 wpm), assisting the information officer, handling a switchboard and even making the tea!

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

RECEPTIONIST with some audio typing, mainly afternoons only, required for small Architect's office in W1. Apply: Mr. Shadwell, 01-486 9138.

BUYING ASSISTANT required. See Creme de la Creme.

BETWEEN SCHOOL & UNIVERSITY? Have you very good 'A' levels and about 6 months to spare? Advertising company immediately requires keen person aged 18-30 years. Private letters to: Sally Rogers 107-111 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

SECRETARIAL

COMMUNITY HEALTH
£6,500

The professor of a small development department requires an assistant with initiative to help organise a summer school and run things in his absence. Ability to delegate and work under pressure plus speeds 90/60 essential.

CAROL FRENCH RECRUITMENT
Tel 629 6132

RECEPTIONIST
£5,500

Prestigious organisation require immaculate bright receptionist with excellent skills for their W1 partners office. 40/45 w.p.m. typing and knowledge of telex would be advantageous. Excellent perks. Immediate start.
Phone AIDGRADE 439 8251 (Rec. Cons.)

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency 01-734 0532.

SECRETARY receptionist for busy Estate Agents in SW1. Tel 828 2146.

SECRETARIAL

LEGAL SHORTHAND SECRETARY/P.A.

An experienced Secretary is needed for our clients in the West End. This is a P.A. position to a senior partner and you will be dealing mainly with conveyancing (residential and commercial); also some of the partner's personal work. Lots of client contact, own office but share 2 days of the week. Telex experience useful. 4 weeks' vacation. Salary in the region of £6,500 plus perks.
For further details please contact:
Prestige Appointments,
30 Chancery Lane,
London, W.C.2.
Tel.: 405 4975

SENIOR SECRETARY
(MIDDLESEX)

SALARY NEG £6,000-£7,000 pa ... for senior executives of major international organisation (near Twickenham/Hounslow). Applications are invited from candidates, aged 30-40, with sound secretarial and administrative skills and positive, outgoing, friendly manner. Current driving licence, knowledge of French helpful. Managing Director, Masseys Executive Selection, 100 Baker Street, W1. 01-935 6581.

CURRENT AFFAIRS
£5,730

Overseas Sales Manager of leading weekly journal is looking for a secretary/assistant with sh/typ skills 80/50 who also enjoys clerical admin work.
A substantial part of the job is clerical and administrative. Liking for telex and figure work is necessary. 5 weeks annual leave, salary review after 6 months.
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 Fleet St, EC4
01-353 7696

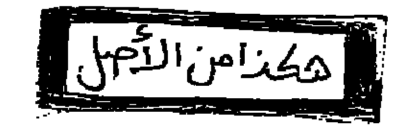
PART-TIME AUDIO SECRETARY

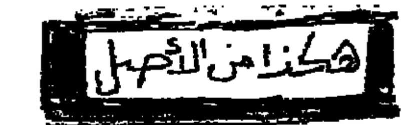
N.W.10. Hours 9.00-2.00 p.m. for friendly Directors office. £3,000 p.a. plus large bonus.
TEL: 961 4535

LOVELY SURROUNDINGS in SW1. For an audio Secretary interested in the legal work. Telex a must with the opportunity to learn a word processor. Aged 25+. Excellent Fringe Benefits. Salary £5,500 negotiable. New Horizons Rec. Cons. 4??-0193.

PA/AUDIO Secretary £6,500 + benefits. Partner Holborn Solicitors. Tel 405 1213.

(continued on page 24)





Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges Using Electricity. 9.38 Science Workshop: Fabrics. 10.00 You and Me (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Everyday Maths. 10.38 Statistics. 11.0 The State Opening of Parliament David Dimbleby describes the scene beginning with Her Majesty's departure from Buckingham Palace to her Speech from the Throne. 11.50 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. The earlier start time is to accommodate live coverage of the launch of the Columbia Space Shuttle from Cape Canaveral at 12.30. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Included this afternoon is the Star Chef item in which a celebrity prepares his or her favourite meal. 1.45 Postman Pat. A See Saw programme for the very young. 2.01 For Schools, Colleges Eyes. 2.18 Near and Far. 2.40 Merry-go-Round. 3.00 Closedown 3.15 Songs of Praise from the Priory Church, Cartmel, introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler.

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Automatic Panic.
4.25 Jackanory Christopher Guard reads part three of The Miller's Boy.
4.40 The Record Breakers introduced by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.10 God's Wonderful Railway. A serial about the building of the Great Western Railway.
5.40 News with Richard Baker 6.00 Regional news magazine 6.22 Nationwide
6.45 Film: Carry On up the Khyber (1968). The usual Carry on team Sid James, Kenneth Williams etc in a tale about the revolting tribesmen of Kalabar.
8.15 So You Think You're Safe at Home? Cliff Michelmore and Magnus Magnusson present a home safety quiz between three celebrity couples.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 All those Hard Luck Stories Family Matters, the third of a four-part series about the work of a Nottingham Social Service office, deals with the problem of uncontrollable delinquency.
9.55 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Included tonight are highlights of last night's fight between Britain's Heavyweight champion Neville Meade and American Leroy Boone. There is also a report on the Pontypool/Australia Rugby Union match.
10.50 Parkinson talks to Bernard Levin, Michael Winner and Mike Harding.
11.50 News headlines and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES 12.57-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyn O Fyd. 3.00-3.55 Pontypool v The Australians — second-half. 6.00-2.22 Wales today. 6.45-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Plant y Plith. 7.45-8.15 Angels. 11.50-11.52 News Headlines. 11.52-12.35 Highlights of the Pontypool and Australians rugby match. 12.35 News and weather. Scotland 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland. The River Tay (3) 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene around six. 11.50-11.52 News Headlines. 11.52-12.05am George Shiels: A Tribute. 12.05 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00-6.22pm Regional news magazine. 11.55 Close

BBC 2

10.10 Gharbar A magazine programme with advice for Asian women 10.35 Play School For the under fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Bazell. The story this morning is Lewis Carroll's The Mad Gardener's Song 11.00 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 11.17 Read On! 11.40 Skills You Need 12.05 The sixth part of a twentyfour lesson French course 12.30 Closedown 3.55 One Man and His Dog Round one in the Sheepdog Championship features three Scots competing for a place in the semi final. Introduced by Phil Drabble (r)

4.35 Cartoon Two Boom Bom Boom
4.40 Vikings! The first of ten films in which Magnus Magnusson investigates the ethos of the ancient warriors (r)
5.10 The Great Liners. The first of three programmes tracing the history of Atlantic sea travel (r)
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who* William Hartnell in the Forest of Fear (r)
6.05 Grange Hill. One of the pupils gets on the wrong side of the PE master
6.30 Life on Earth. The first part of David Attenborough's 13 episode series on the evolution of life (r)
7.25 News with a sub-titled synopsis
7.30 Macleod's Russia. He visits Irkutsk, in the centre of Siberia
7.50 Collecting Now. Among the items this evening is a collection of early keyboard instruments
8.20 Strangeways. Part one in the series about life in Manchester's prison

9.00 M★A★S★H★Comedy series about the staff of an American field hospital during the Korean War. Radar, the Colonel's clerk, is on leave and the transvestite Klinger takes his place. He tries his best but nobody can replace Radar
9.25 The Borgias. Part four and Lucrezia repairs to a remote convent to await the birth of her child and the annulment of her marriage. Cesare Borgia, meanwhile, has Juan Borgia murdered because he thinks that he is the father of Lucrezia's child
10.20 Out of Court. Nick Ross and Jane Walmsley with the pertinent legal stories of the week
10.50 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world plus an extended look at one of the main stories. Ends at 11.40

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Pets. 9.47 Picture Box. 10.04 How coal is mined. 10.16 A chateau in the Loire Valley. 10.38 The rise of Fascism in Germany. 11.02 Exploring the energy crisis. 11.20 The importance of teeth and how to take care of them. 11.39 How we used to live. 12.00 Rainbow. For the very young. 12.20 Space Shuttle 2 — The launch. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 The Circe Complex. Episode six and Ollie Milton is still looking for the stolen jewelry. 2.00 After Noon Plus. Kay Avila talks to members of the 300 Group and Mary Parkinson interviews Eric Sykes. 2.45 Charlie's Angels. The three girls investigate a murder on the high seas (r). 3.45 About Britain. Clive Gunnell walking in the West Country.

4.15 Cartoon: Daffy Duck in Wise Quackers.
4.20 Country Camera. The work of 18-year-old wildlife cameraman Simon King.
4.45 Fanfare for Young Musicians. Under 13s musicians compete for a place in the limelight.
5.15 The Brady Bunch. Comic adventures of a young American family.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee interviews Tom Snow, author of a report out tomorrow from Age Concern and NUPE that confirms the crisis in many parts of London concerning the elderly confused.
6.35 Crossroads. Meg Mortimer argues with David Hunter.
7.00 This is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews surprises a celebrity with a recap of his/her life.
7.30 Coronation Street. Alf Roberts is seduced into buying a flash car.
8.00 Starburst. Included on the variety show tonight are singer Randy Crawford and making his television debut, Sonny Hayes who has a magic mime act in which everything goes wrong.

9.00 Diamonds. Drama series about a family firm of Hatton Garden gem merchants. Terry Coleman is again questioned by police about a hit and run incident. He also offers his assistance to David Kremer in his quest for vengeance.
10.00 News.
10.30 Mid-week Sports Special introduced by Brian Moore. Highlights from one of this evening's European soccer matches featuring a British team; a preview of the World Gymnastic Championship being held in Moscow later this month; and news of the England cricket tour of India.
11.40 Hammer House of Horror: Rude Awakening starring Denholm Elliott. An estate agent's routine property survey turns into a nightmare (r).
12.40 Close with Gordon Honeycombe reading from the anthology The Terrible Rain.

Barbara Dickson: one of the judges in Fanfare for Young Musicians (ITV 4.45 pm)

CHOICE

● MACLEOD'S RUSSIA (BBC 2 7.30 pm) has reached the fourth stage with the redoubtable Donny travelling to the area that will forever be linked with exile and salt mines — Siberia. This vast area — large enough to contain the whole of Western Europe — is seldom seen by righteous Russians let alone Westerners so it is a feather in the cap of our intrepid traveller to obtain permission to visit the centre, Irkutsk. Here he meets the descendants of former exiles who have made the best of the savage climate, chopped down vast forests and built towns bearable to live in. These people hold no love for Russia, indeed their only concern is for Siberia and their independence, but they do possess the gift of being hospitable — even to their masters in Moscow. Dominating the country is Lake Baikal, the largest freshwater lake in the world which is fed by more than three hundred rivers but with only one, the Taiga, emerging from it. Taking his life into his hands, Donny joins Buryat tribesmen on a fishing expedition down the river and films some of the most striking scenery imaginable

● Harriet Crawley's entertaining COLLECTING NOW (BBC 2 7.50 pm) takes a look at an unusual collection of plastic artefacts made between 1920 and the present day. The owner of the collection, art historian Sylvia Katz, believes that plastic is worth keeping and that its cheap and nasty image is all wrong. Christopher Hogwood, founder of the Academy of Ancient Music, introduces us to some obscure keyboard instruments and demonstrates the sounds that they make

● THE REITH LECTURER (Radio 4 7.45 pm). Next week 53-year-old Professor Laurence Martin, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, begins his series of Reith Lectures. The subject he has chosen for his six talks is The Two-Edged Sword, a look at the role of armed force in today's world. In this now traditional interview with Michael Charlton the Professor talks about his life and work. He certainly knows his subject having taught political science and international affairs at several universities including Yale, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the John Hopkins University. Prior to his present post he was Professor of War Studies, Kings College, London

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO. ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 "The Dream Woman" by Wilkie Collins (3).
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week: Tony Lewis.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardener's Question Time.
10.3 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Diary of a Moorland Winter" by Pam Sandiford (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
11.25 The State Opening of Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz. Six contests between teams in London and New York (Round 4).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play † "Congress" by Malcolm Bradbury.
3.50 Abroad Thoughts from Home (series). Reflections of life beyond our shores.
4.00 Priestland's Progress † (7) "The Ghost that Came to Dinner".
4.45 Story Time: "The Moonspinners" by Mary Stewart (8).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "In Storage".
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 The Reith Lecturer: Professor Laurence Martin, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne.
8.15 Radio 4 Afloat: Life on the Midlands waterways.
8.45 Analysis: Secrets of the shopping Basket.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Have His Carcase" by Dorothy L. Sayers.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "How Steeple Sinderby Wanderers Won the F.A. Cup" by J. L. Carr (final part).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.
VHF 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice † Record requests: Massenet (mono), Beethoven (mono), Debussy (mono), Debussy (mono), Vaughan Williams, Saint-Saens Arnold.
8.00 News.
8.05 Your Midweek choice (continued) Beethoven arr. Weingartner, Mozart.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Weeks Composer † Darius Milhaud; records.
10.00 Music for Organ † Recital on the organ of Clifton Cathedral, Bristol: J. G. Walther, George Bohm, Buxtehude.
10.45 Fantasy Quartets for Oboe and Strings † Recital: Adrian Cruft, Britten, Moeran.
11.25 Vienna Festival 81 † Concert: Mendelssohn, Ravel.
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert Hall † direct from Broadcasting House, London. Violin and Piano recital: Mozart, Brahms, Bloch, Sarasate.
2.00 Music Weekly †
2.50 Hungarian Songs † Recital: Bartok, Kodaly.
3.30 South German Radio Symphony Orchestra † Concert: Webern, Schoenberg.
4.00 Choral Evensong † from Hereford Cathedral.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure †
7.00 Scientifically Speaking: Dr Bob Martin of University College, London, Discusses with John Maddox the importance of distinguishing "real" differences between animals from those due to size alone.
7.40 Rafael Puyana † Harpsicord music by Bull and C.P.E. Bach; records.
8.00 BBC Symphony Orchestra † Concert direct from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Part 1: Wolf.
8.50 Six Continents.
9.10 Concert Part 2: Strauss.
10.00 Piano Music † Recital: Haydn, Oedoen Partos, Ben Zion Orgad, Debussy.
10.45 The Fourth Month. A short story by Liane Aukin.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 John Parry † Sonata No. 4 in F, for Harp; record.

Malcolm Bradbury: author of Congress, the Afternoon Theatre production (Radio 4 3.02 pm)


Meryl Streep: she is Guest of the Week on Woman's Hour (Radio 4 2.02 pm)

Radio 2

5.00am Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan † 10.00 Susannah Simons † 12.00 John Dunn † 2.00pm Ed Stewart † 4.00 David Hamilton † 5.45 News 6.00 David Symonds † 8.00 European Soccer Special: Second Round, second leg ties. 9.30 The Boston Pops † (joining VHF). 10.00 Animal Alphabet (new series). (1) A-D. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 Close

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00am As Radio 2 8.00pm Alan Dell 8.30 The Mitchell Minstrels † 9.00 The Boston Pops † 9.30 With Radio 2 10.00 With Radio 1 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Letter from London. 7.40 Book Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Operetta 8.30 Take it or leave it. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Ray Moore's Album Time. 10.15 Classical Record Review 10.30 Wuthering Heights. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 That Big Band Magic. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 Operetta. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary. 9.15 International Soccer Special. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Britain's Daily Newspaper. 11.30 Top Twenty. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into... 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Six Irish Writers. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 My Music. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live From Two. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Donald, Mickey and Friends. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 11.40 Monte Carlo Show; Kris Kristofferson. 12.40 am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Amazing years of cinema: The Lovers. 2.45-3.45 Charlie's Angels. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day By Day. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 11.40 Entertainer's: Dennis Waterman. 12.10am Weather followed by the eruption of Christianity.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.30 Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). New series. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.28 News. 10.34 Midweek Sports Special. 11.40 Superstar Profile: Mel Brooks 12.05am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack) New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: "The Eyes Have It." Political assassins forcibly take over a school for the blind. 11.40 Paris By Night. 12.10 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack) New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.40 Pavilion Folk. 12.10 am Bitterness of Death. 12.15 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack) New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.40 Preview: Play about a Glasgow synagogue. 12.10 am Big Question.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack): New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.34 Midweek Sports Special. 11.40 Superstar Profile: Mel Brooks. 12.05 Faith for Life. 12.11 Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV Today. 11.40 Great Fights of the 70's: Muhammed Ali v Ken Norton in September, 1973. 12.40 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack): New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Report. 10.30 Late Call. 10.35 Film: Bad Blood, Part 1 (Jack Thompson): Factual account of a New Zealand farmer who runs amok with guns. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack). New series. Story of British-ruled Dublin.
5.15 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Benson 11.40 Paris by Night. Saint Germain des Pres. 12.10am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Goglis. 5.15-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Border News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack) New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15-5.45 Mickey, Donald and Friends. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 11.40 News. 11.43 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Strumpet City (Cyril Cusack): New series set in British-ruled Dublin. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.40 Jazz Series: Ronnie Scott Quartet. 12.10 Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

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COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258. ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Tonight, Sat 7.30: FIDELIO. Tomor 7.00: COSI FAN TUTTE Fri 7.00: LOUISE. Tuesday 7.30: THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS/LES MAMELLES DE TIRESIAS. 104 balcony seats avail from 10am on day.

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THE ROYAL OPERA Fri at 8.00, & Tues at 7.30, La Sonnambula, Mon at 7.30, Tosca.

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CONCERTS

THEATRES

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